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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 186 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN COMMITTEE OF CABINET MEETS

LONG DRAWN CONCLAVE

British Friends Of India Sailing For Bombay

LEARNING TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A long meeting of the Indian Committee of the Cabinet was held this afternoon. Mr. MacDonald presided and Lord Sankey, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Irwin and Sir John Simon were present.

MacDonald.

The Indian League is sending a delegation consisting of the former member of the Commons Miss Wilkinson, Miss Monica Whately, Leonard Matters and Krishna Menon, Secretary, to obtain information on Indian situation.

The delegation is sailing from Venice aboard the "Gange," arriving in Bombay on 17th August. The members of the delegation have introductions to all sections of the Indian and British opinion. They will not engage in propaganda.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI PROCEEDING TO AURANGABAD

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 3.

Enquiries made here show that Dr. Ansari may have alighted at Manmad to proceed to Aurangabad to meet his brother. He is, however, expected to arrive at Hyderabad on 6th instant when he will stay with his cousin for a couple of days before leaving for Europe.—A. P.

Earthquakes In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

News of earthquake shocks has been received from Cooch-Behar, Netrokona Dhubri and some other mofussil places. At Dhubri it lasted for thirty seconds causing panic to people who rushed out of their houses.—A.P.

De Valera's Threat To Merchants Who Oppose Swadeshi

TARIFF WALLS TO BE RAISED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

DUBLIN—President De Valera's scheme to dam the stream of British coal into Free State has hitherto failed.

Number of merchants continue to buy very large quantities of British product despite the new duty of 5 shillings per ton. Fifty thousand tons have arrived since Sunday.

Merchants have little faith in quality of Continental coal and say that it is cheaper in long run to pay higher price for British kind.

The Gas companies have told the Government that they will have to increase the price of gas unless British coal is available.

DE VALERA'S THREAT

President De Valera, however, has warned the merchants that unless they transfer their orders to the Continent he will apply prohibitive tariff on British coal.

President De Valera's economic plan, however, has met with greater success in other directions. Two British chocolate manufacturing firms intend opening factories at Dublin in order to avoid duties.—Reuter.

IRISH FARMERS' ... PROTEST

Demand For Annuities Moratorium

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.

President De Valera's ruling that farmers must continue to pay the land annuities although they are no longer being paid over to Britain, was anxiously discussed at a meeting of farmers at Waterford, who resolved viewing the Governor's action with consternation and surprise, and demanding a moratorium pending settlement of the question between the two Governments.—Reuter.

£2,000,000 EMERGENCY FUND

De Valera Convenes Dail

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Dublin—President de Valera this afternoon asked specially convened Dail for £2 millions to establish Emergency Fund to promote the continuation of trade and industry, to open new markets for agricultural and manufactured produce and to establish new industries. The Dail will debate motion this evening.—Reuter.

Dope For British Public

INDIAN SITUATION AS OFFICIALS SEE IT

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Reports received in London indicate that during the last week Congress activities throughout India have been ineffective. Sikh agitation in the Punjab against forecasts of the Government's communal award is, however, causing some unrest and increased communal tension.—B.O.W.

EDUCATING U. S. PUBLIC

Patel On His Mission To America

LONDON, Aug. 3.

It is learnt that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly is shortly leaving on mission to the United States. After crossing America he may return to India via Japan.

Mr. Patel who has been in England for three months declares that while details of his programme have not been definitely fixed, he expects to remain in the United States for about three months, returning to India early in 1933.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said: "The object of my tour is to explain the truth of Indian position to the American people and do other political work on behalf of India."

Mr. Patel expressed the opinion that the past few months had shown no improvement in the relations between Britain and India. As Moderates had resigned from the Consultative Committee he described the present position as stalemate.—Reuter.

Subash Bose To Be Examined By His Own Doctors

MADRAS, August 3.

The "Hindu" understands that the relatives of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose have made requests to the Government of India to have the medical examination of Mr. Bose done by his own doctors.

The paper has reasons to believe that Government will allow this to be done shortly.

It is considered probable that some specialists in Madras may be associated with them during the examination. The names of three doctors were mentioned by Mr. Bose in his request to Government some time back and it is likely Dr. B. C. Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar who have treated Mr. Bose before may be requested to come out here for the purpose.—A.P.

Race Horse Owner Commits Suicide

Mr Shillingford Bequeaths 10 Lakhs To Nephew

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The "Calcutta Evening News" publishes a message from Purnea stating that Mr. A. J. Shillingford, aged 70, a well-known planter and racehorse owner, is alleged to have shot himself dead on the morning of July 28.

It is said that he seated himself in his chair in the bathroom, put a pistol under the maxillary region and pulled the trigger, and his face and brains were blown off causing instantaneous death. The report of the pistol attracted inmates, who forcing open the door found the deceased in a pool of blood.

The message adds that the deceased arranged his financial affairs a few days previously bequeathing property worth about ten lakhs in favour of his nephew, Mr. Terry Williams.—A. P.

ARMY OFFICER'S SUICIDE ?

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

Information has reached here that Second Lieut. Dutt, son of Mr. P. N. Dutt, Registrar of the Punjab University, is reported to have committed suicide on Saturday last at Sialkot Cantonment where he was posted last year.—A.P.

Futile Search Of Urdu Daily's Office

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The office of the "Hind Jadid" an Urdu Daily, was searched by the Calcutta Police, it is reported, in connection with unauthorised papers but it is understood that nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

WAR LOAN CONVERSION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

It will be 7 to 10 days before the exact amount of War Loan converted is available. There was a biggest last minute rush to secure sovereign per cent bonus on applications lodged by July 31. The result of the scheme is optimistically anticipated in authoritative quarters.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Ottawa—Canada will sell one billion cubic feet of timber per annum in the United Kingdom if the Conference adopts the recommendations reached by the Anglo-Canadian Timber interests. The principal proposal appears to be to increase British preference on Canadian timber to as much as 25 per cent in order to meet higher costs of production in Canada.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

On invitation by Sir John Simon as Chairman of the League Council Committee, concerned representatives of eight Powers namely the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Norway together with Britain will shortly assemble to do the preliminary spadework for the convocation of the world monetary and financial Conference. Each Power will have two representatives at the Conference itself to which other Powers will be invited later. Three topics will be barred tariffs, reparations and debts. Silver will be one of the first questions to be discussed.

The Conference is likely to be held in London. The date somewhat depends on the United States Presidential election in November. Reuter's Special.

KRISHNA IN FLOODS

Sangli Inhabitants Perturbed

SANGLI, Aug. 2.

Floods in the Krishna are causing anxiety to inhabitants of Sangli, which is situated on the bank of the river.

The road connecting the old and the new Town is already under four feet water, and if rains continue, the water may rush into the streets.

It is recalled that Sangli suffered serious damage from floods in 1914.—A.P.

Floods Abate, But Situation Uncertain

SANGLI, Aug. 3.

Floods in the river Krishna rose till 8 a.m. to-day, rushed into parts of the old town and interrupted traffic.

Anxiety deepened but late in the morning weather improved and the floods remained stationary and in the evening began to abate.

The situation, nevertheless, is still uncertain.—A.P.

58 BODIES RECOVERED

Noakhali Boat Disaster

NOKHALI, Aug. 3.

Twenty more bodies in connection with the boat disaster have been recovered here.

A dozen are reported to have been washed ashore on bordering villages bringing the total of bodies recovered to 58.—A.P.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The Viceroy will address the Legislative Assembly on 5th September, the opening day of its September session.

It is understood that the first meeting of the September Session of the Council of State will be held on September 20.—A.P.

Arambagh "War Council" Unlawful

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

A Calcutta Gazette notifies that the Governor-in-Council has declared the Arambagh 'War Council" in District Hooghly, an unlawful association.—A.P.

NO EUROPEANS AS TRAM CAR DRIVERS

Training Of Soldiers Due For Demobilisation Creates Misapprehension

"Who are these 'white' drivers driving the tram cars for the past few days in Bombay? Are they meant to displace the Indian drivers?"

The presence of European drivers at the driving wheels of tram cars has evoked these questions by the Indian passengers and other members of the public during the past week.

Enquiries by a representative of "The Chronicle" elicited that these European drivers are soldiers posted at Colaba Barracks, who are to be demobilised shortly and will have to find out some work when they are sent back to England.

Some of them thought that they could work as tram drivers or bus drivers in England and if they got training in Bombay prior to their departure to England, they would find work without much waste of time.

The Army Department have therefore made arrangements with the B. E. S. T. Co. Ltd. to train these men as drivers on payment of fees.

There is no question of displacement of Indians as the B. E. S. T. Co. Ltd. have merely given facilities for training at the request of the Military authorities to men who will be leaving the country when their training is over.

12,000 OPERATIVES IDLE

Calcutta Jute Mill Strike

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Fort William Jute Mills, Howrah and the Howrah Jute Mills closed to-day in the morning and after recess respectively owing to reported poor attendance of operatives. Twelve-thousand operatives have thus been rendered idle.

The Ganges Jute Mills Strike continues.—A.P.

"No Threat, But Just Demands"

HARNAM SINGH'S REJOINDER TO GHAZNAVI

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

According to the appeal issued by some of the representatives of the Sikhs, the "Sikh Right Day" was observed in Simla yesterday.

At 8 p.m. a big Diwan was held, when speeches were delivered by several prominent members of the Sikh community. Sardar Harnam Singh, advocate was the principal speaker. In his introductory speech he observed that the present period was the most critical in the whole history of the Sikh community after the year 1845, when they lost their rule in the Punjab. He said that the period intervening between the year 1845 and the present times was not so bad for the Sikhs, for they had the consolation that other communities also were under the yoke of foreign power, and as such shared the same lot with them.

MUSLIM RAJ IN PUNJAB.

But now, he added, that secret plans were being manipulated to establish Muslim Rule in the Punjab, and thereby make the Sikhs the slaves of the Muslims. The speaker contended that they will at all costs resist such plans and safeguard their interests. He then dwelt on the history of the Muslim Raj and accused the Muslim Ministers of the Punjab for creating invidious distinction between the Sikhs and Mahomedans in the various departments of the Punjab Government. He shuddered to think the fate of the Sikhs, if Muslims were to be alloted 51 per cent. of seats in the Punjabs Council and observed that in that case, no Sikh will ever have any chance of becoming a member of the Governing Body of the Punjab.

NO THREATS TO TAIMUR'S DESCENDANTS.

The speaker then alluded to the speeches of Mr. Ghaznavi, and others saying that the Sikhs were threatening the Muslims with a Civil War, and that the Muslims, who were the descendants of Taimur were not dead, and remarked that the Sikhs were not threatening any one but that they were demanding their just rights, and would not allow the descendants of Taimur to establish their rule in the Punjab, and trample upon their just rights and privileges.

The speaker then maintained that the demands of Muslim for statutory majority in the Punjab was unjust and unreasonable and quoted Statutory Commission and the Nehru Report in support of his arguments. He added that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were of opinion that the demands of the Sikhs were legitimate and unanswerable, and appealed to the statesman like spirit of the British Government to do justice to their cause.

In his concluding remarks, he exhorted the Sikhs to take a vow to preserve their rights at all costs and not to allow Muslim Raj in the Punjab, for their religion, their descendants and their all in all stood in perpetual danger.

SAFEGUARDING SIKH RIGHTS

Sardar Harbans Singh then moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"The Sikhs of Simla view with great alarm the forecasts published in the press with regard to the coming communal award, whereby it is said that Government intend to give majority of seats in the Punjab Council to the Muslims, thereby ignoring the just claims of the Sikhs. This gathering makes it clear that no constitution will be acceptable to the Sikhs in which balance of power is not given to each of the principal communities of the Punjab, thereby safeguarding the rights of the Sikhs. This gathering further resolves before their Sat Guru to abide by such decisions in respect of Sikh Rights as will be communicated to them by the Guru Panth."

Several other speakers then followed, whereafter the meeting terminated late at night.

Searching For Swaraj In Darkness !

Congress Volunteers Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

Three Congress volunteers were arrested last night as they were roaming about with lighted torches in their hands and crying "Searching for Swaraj in Darkness."—A. P.

INDIA VERSUS WARWICKSHIRE

Tourists Score 282 In First Venture

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In match between Warwickshire and All-India which commenced to-day at Birmingham, All India batting first made 282 in their first innings Warwickshire had scored 66 for three at the close.

The match between Warwickshire and All-India commenced to-day at Edgbaston, Birmingham. In fine but chilly weather. The wicket was good. Attendance numbered four thousand.

INDIANS OPEN BADLY.

The Indian won the toss and elected to bat, opening through Navle and Naoomal. The partnership was dissolved when Navle had made 11 runs, Wyatt having him caught by Parsons. Wazir Ali filled the breach and the pair had raised the total to 89 for no further loss at lunch, Naoomal and Wazir Ali remaining not out 55 and 22 respectively.

MILLOWNERS SITTING ON THE FENCE

Not Yet Decided Whether To Oppose Or Support New Cotton Bill

While most of the organisations connected with the cotton trade in Bombay are more or less unanimous in their opposition to the proposed Cotton Bill, the Bombay Millowners' Association has not yet made up its mind either to support or oppose the Bill.

The Indian Merchants Chamber have communicated to the Government their strong disapproval of the Bill and the East India Cotton Association has discussed the Bill at two meetings, where an overwhelming majority has expressed resentment at the drastic powers which the Bill places in the hands of the Government.

STILL ON THE FENCE.

The Bombay Millowners' Association has no doubt appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the Bill but the decision has been postponed from time to time. So far they are unable to say whether they would support the Bill or oppose it.

The opinions of the various mercantile organisations on the Bill must reach the Government not later than Monday next, and the Committee of the Millowners' Association will meet on the same day to formulate its opinion and draft a reply to the Government.

TRADE DISAPPOINTED.

Evidently the Millowners are pursuing a policy of "wait and see" and would like to know what attitude other mercantile associations in the city would take regarding the Bill.

In the meantime it is felt in some quarters that this indecision of the Millowners is not at all helpful to the Cotton trade who look forward to a lead from the Association.

Taxi Driver Robbed At Point Of Revolver

The police are hot on the track of three persons who gagged a taxi driver, and at the point of a revolver, robbed him of his cash which he had earned during the day.

It appears that in the early hours of Wednesday morning, three persons, two dressed as Muslims and one as a Christian engaged the taxi car of Bernard Francis Xavier near Charni Road Junction. They went to Worli and, thence to Mahim and again drove back to Worli.

While on the way to Worli, it is alleged, they gagged the driver and at the point of the revolver, demanded the cash he had in his pockets. As the car was driven fast, it collided against a stone and capsized. The driver was injured and was left to his fate by the ruffians after relieving him of his money.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED for Prem Vidyalaya (High School for Girls), Dayalbagh, Agra:—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER, qualified to teach Mathematics to High School Classes. Salary Rs. 100/- P.M. with Provident Fund benefits. She will have to join immediately. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MISRILAL GUPTA, M.A., L.T., Secretary, Managing Committee.

A 5321

POST—STENOGRAPHER to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications, Minimum speed of 200 words a minute and thorough knowledge of English essential. Knowledge of Hindi preferred Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August, 1932 to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, of Alwar.

A 5292

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A R7649

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT for a Match Factory. Good pay, lodging free. Preference will be given to Japanese. Apply with testimonials to 2140, Srikisadan, Naisarak, DELHI.

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WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. (Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow

A R 7570

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Estd. 1913).

CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Personal.

AMULET, Sri Krishna's blessings on you—K. M. R.

P

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WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most improved and up-to-date Advertising Clock Machine, possessing World's patent. Yearly out turn per each Machine expected Rs. 30,000, correspond with:—ALL INDIA ELECTRIC ADVERTISING CO., LTD., 105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A 5423

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET on Khar, 14th Road, GROUND FLOOR of "RUBAIX" House 3 big airy rooms 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

11 LBS. BASKET post. 1st variety. Table apples, Pears Plums, Green almonds, Walnuts. 5/3 ORIENTAL KASHMIR ORCHARDS, Srinagar, Kashmir.

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N R7693

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Re: Tel, 24639

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO., Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.

5196

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. H. THAKER has been appointed SECRETARY at the Bombay Office of the Company.

Applications for a few Special Agencies in Bombay and Suburbs on attractive terms are invited from experienced persons.

SECRETARY,
40-42, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
5322

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 11th July, 1932.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1932, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH.
K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governors.

5294

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The new Session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence on the 1st of October, 1932. Formal admissions to all classes will begin on the 26th September, 1932, and close on the 6th October, 1932. Admissions of Day-scholars to all classes except M.A. and M.Sc. will be made on the 29th and 30th September, 1932. Admissions to the M.A. and M.Sc. classes will be made on the 4th October, 1932. Day-scholars will have to fill up a special form to be obtained from the Proctor's Office. This form must be handed over to the Proctor, duly filled in by the 27th September, 1932. Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form with Migration and other necessary certificates. In view of the expected rush of students, candidates for admission are advised to make the proper application at as early a date as possible. In all cases where applications are found to be in order, candidates will receive promise of admission soon after their applications have been received.

Students seeking admission to the B.T. Class are advised to obtain the combined Syllabus and Prospectus (price -/4/-) of the Training College from the Muslim University Book Depot and make their applications on the Forms attached thereto giving all the details and enclosing all the necessary certificates. Applications for admission to the B. T. Class must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th August, 1932.

Financial help in various shapes for students is available, and the authorities have also recently not only effected some reduction in the fees to be charged but have also for the convenience of the students arranged to receive the Admission charges in instalments. Detailed information will be found in the University Prospectus which can be had free of cost from the Registrar.

In addition to the various scholarships mentioned in the Prospectus the following extra scholarships will also be awarded to suitable candidates:—

B.Th. PREVIOUS.

4 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the Session. These to be awarded after a preliminary Test in Arabic and Theology.

Ph.D. (CHEMISTRY).

2 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.Sc. (CHEMISTRY).

3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the Session.

Ph.D. (PHYSICS).

2 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

M.Sc. (PHYSICS).

3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

M.A. & M.Sc. (MATHS.)

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the session

M.Sc. (BOTANY).

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.Sc. (ZOOLOGY).

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.A. or M.Sc. (GEOGRAPHY)

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

I. AHMAD.
Registrar.
Aligarh Muslim University.
5091

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the twenty-second day of August, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. H. B. Moore, who go out of Office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay.
Bombay, 14th July, 1932.
5317

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 4th Instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1932.
5330

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause.
Suit No. 746 of 1932.

Bai JAIJI, widow of Hormasha N.P. Jamasp . Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) NADERSHAW NUSSERWANJI DASTUR and (2) MINOO N. POHOWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi, Merchant, now temporarily residing at Bijapur ..... Defendants.

To

MINOO N. POHOWALLA, Esqr., 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit praying for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 5,400 with interest on Rs. 5,000 at 6 per cent. per annum from 28th February, 1932, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and that this suit will be heard and finally disposed off on the 17th day of August, 1932.

Dated 6th May, 1932.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL
for Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H A VAKIL,
The 6th day of May, 1932.

Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5328.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of HURJIWAN HIRJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, and employee in the firm of Kilachand Deochand, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MATHURADAS DOONGERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princes Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 15th day of July, 1932.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA.
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One pair of ear-rings of emeralds and diamonds.
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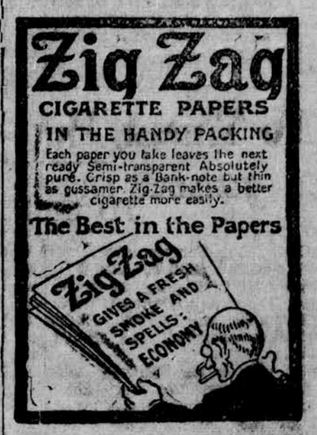
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Film Industry In Germany

A British Estimate

(By ALBERT SANDER).

Friedrichstrasse, Berlin's Wardour-street, after a week of hysterical cries, blackest prophecies, threats, real and pseudo-consternation, uncertainty, and stagnation that followed the publication of the new Government regulations in regard to the importation of foreign films into Germany, is gradually calming down.

Even the hotest antagonists of the new quota regulations are slowly but surely recognising the many advantages of the order-in-council of the German Department of the Interior and the American firms in Berlin have already withdrawn their original threat to dismiss all employees and quit Germany for ever.

Like everything else in Germany the new Government measure was as once scrutinised by the lenses of party politics. The newspapers of the Left lost no time in attacking the new quota laws, partly because they really thought them detrimental to the German film trade, but chiefly because they emanated from the new German nationalistic Government.

These papers published their lamentations and Cassandra-prophecies on their front pages, and were only too willing to solicit and print threatening interviews with and statements by the heads of American firms represented in Germany. The most striking of these statements said that the German Universal had given notice to quit to all its German employees.

A few days later this was corrected by Universal's Berlin manager, who stated that only one third of the employees received notice, and that, by taking this step, he did not mean threats or coercion but that it was only a measure of precaution in case the new regulations would really force the firm to give up or reduce its German production.

One may safely take it for granted that the Americans will not quit Germany. The German market is still a paying object and in the end it will be only to the advantage of the Americans if their German versions are no longer made in joinville or Hollywood, but in Germany, by directors understanding the German mentality and with competent and faultless German actors. The reason why the German versions of Americ-ness so far is not that they were can pictures did very little busi- American pictures, but that they were slipshod productions.

The new regulations maintain the old quota system of one foreign film admitted for every German production with the following additional regulations:

WHAT IS A HOME PRODUCTION

All foreign films imported into Germany are subject to the quota regulations, while German films are free of all restrictions. The chief question, which now arises, is: What is a German production?

In order to be considered as home product, a film must.

(1) Be produced by a German film or by a firm incorporated under the laws of Germany with a seat of business in Germany.

(2) All studio shots must be made in Germany, and likewise all exteriors, unless the scenario makes shots outside of the German boundaries indispensable.

(3) Script and music must be written by German authors.

(4) Producer and director must be of German nationality.

(5) Seventy-five per cent of all employees must be Germans.

At first sight these regulations look prohibitive. But when one studies the commentary which—contrary to the dailies—the Berlin trade Press did at once, one finds that these restrictions are not half as dangerous as they appear at the first glance.

The first paragraph offers nothing new. The stipulation as to exteriors to be made in Germany (12) is not at all prohibitive. Under the present economic stress, no firm will send units across the border unless there is an actual necessity.

As to paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, the Minister of the Interior is authorised to suspend them in each individual case out of artistic or cultural reasons. This means that exceptions will be made and permits specially granted to foreign authors, producers and directors who have been working in Germany for a long number of years and have proved to be valuable assets of the German productions.

In regard to paragraph 4, one must understand that, in Germany, the producer is not the head of the producing company but the supervisor of the film in question. The Ufa, for instance, has one production manager, E.H. Correl who, in turn has a number of producers under film, like Stepnhorst, Zeisler, Duday, etc. Besides, there is Erich Pommer who is a sort of independent Ufa producer.

The commentary to paragraph 3 says that "script" is equal to "continuity." This means that a British author, or a Frenchman trained from writing a manuscript for a German producer. This manuscript, however, must be transformed into a continuity by a German author.

The same pertains to music. Any composer of any nationality may be employed; so long as the arrangement is by a German musician or as a German musical director is employed during the production.

Next are two stipulations which have principally enraged the Americans in Germany. The first is that blind-booking of foreign films remains prohibited.

Against this measure the Americans have always fought. Their argument is that German firms are at liberty to announce thirty or forty new films and send their salesman out with a list and a description of all these films, while the Americans, who really have enough stock on hand, are forbidden to do so.

This argument is not without foundation, since it is a fact that many German firms, the biggest not excluded, make a yearly announcement of coming productions which is rarely realised to its full extent.

But even if the argument of the Americans is right, their tactics are wrong. Instead of demanding the right of blind-booking and protesting against discrimination, they should demand that all blind-booking, including that of German firms, should be forbidden. In this case their chances would be much better.

The other stipulation demands that post-synchronisations of foreign films must be made in Germany. Here the Americans argue that they have engaged many German actors and brought them to Hollywood or Joinville, where they found the work they could not obtain in Germany studios.

In regard to this argument, the German producers say that the Americans have already drawn too many good actors and actresses away from Germany because they were in the position to pay much higher salaries, and that the constant emigration of good home talent constitutes a menace to the German industry.

ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA BANISHED.

Of outstanding interest are two additional stipulations. The first of them rules that no foreign film will be admitted into Germany that is produced either by a firm in the habit of producing anti-German propaganda pictures or in a country that excludes German productions, as for instance, Poland.

The second stipulation directs that there is no longer a difference between public screenings (in theatres, halls, etc.), and so-called private screenings in schools, clubs, societies and other organisations, even if such screenings are accessible only to members.

In order to realise the meaning of this regulation, one must remember what happened after "All Quiet" was banned in Germany. The parties of the Left wing raised a howl over the ban and finally succeeded in obtaining the permit of showing the film in "closed organisations."

The result was that everybody who had time enough to go to certain places of registration distributed all over Berlin and entire Germany and to register there as a member, could obtain as many tickets for these "private" showings as he wanted, without paying additional fees for membership, etc. Manipulations of this sort will be impossible in the future.

This stipulation, however, does not pertain to the screening of artistic or scientific films in public, scientific, or research institutions.

Besides the Americans, the Austrians were up in the air when the new law was first announced.

Formerly all German-speaking foreigners, Austrians, Hungarians, Chechs, etc., were on equal footing with German directors, actors, authors, musicians, art directors, and so forth. Now they are no better of than Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Americans.

The principal protests, however, came from the Austrians, who claimed that no discrimination was exercised in Austria against German talent. Besides of the fact that this claim is not based on facts—since the Austrian Government has started a film war with Germany last year under the coercion of the Vienna Selenophon Corporation which is closely affiliated to the Government owned Austrian broadcasting company—the Austrian argument is ridiculous, because the Austrian production is so small that it is also absolutely negligible, while on the other hand, the Austrians actually predominate in Germany studios and production organisations.

There are hundreds of Austrian extras in Berlin, and many of them are even on the German dole.

There is no doubt that talents like britz Lang, Pabst, Oswald Ucicky, etc., will find no difficulty in continuing their work in Germany.

But there is also no doubt that the German directors and actors who have been unable to earn their living since a number of years will now have a better chance for the future. And this is admittedly and pronouncedly, the purpose of the new regulations.—"The Era."

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The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

ROTARIANS DISCUSS "THE RIGHT FILMS" FOR BOMBAY

The Rotary Club, judged by its published proceedings, has not been hitherto in the close grasp of events and public affairs in the city. Rotarians do not usually speak, judged again by what has been published about them, of helpfully about current civic problems. The discussion started by them, last week, about the "Right Films For Bombay" seems, however, to be a healthy exception. The Rotarians, if one could so observe, rose to the occasion.

* * * *

Rotarian Gladstone Solomon knew he was awkwardly placed. He was, as he said, expected to treat the question "from the art point of view." It seemed to him that to discuss it from the art point of view would be as difficult as to discuss the proposition "that Bombay does not get the righ sort of baloons at its dinner dances" from the aviation point of view. The analogy is more than apt. He concluded that he had noticed in Bombay in the case of two-thirds of those films where art had really managed to intrude into the show, that the auditorium was significantly empty.

* * * *

He asked pertinently whether there were better films to be had and whether Bombay would go to see them even if there were. He said that "films had converted history into fiction, fiction into farce, and biography into a mixture of both. He thought it curious that the exceptionally good films were usually some of the old silent films.

* * * *

Rotarian Stanely Jepson was even more emphatic. He claimed to know what was being provided in Bombay. He thought that well over half the films exhibited were rubbish gawdy products blazoned before the public with hyperbolical advertisements which nobody believed offering maudlin sentimentality in place of real sentiment, Hollywood 'thrills' in the place of genuine adventure, a celluloid world of falsified values in place of our real world and even farcial "monKey business" in lieu of good humour. Little or no regard was paid to the elements of true drama, and the result was generally a jazz hotch-potch which was an insult even to the average intelligence."

* * * *

Rotarian A. Hague said that the attack should have been more helpfully directed on the producers rather than the exhibitors. The chairman Rotarian Dr. Nunan wanted better censorship for films. But I think it was reserved for Rotarian to suggest the most effective remedy of the admitted evils, most effective for the producer, the exhibitor, the play-goer as well as the censor. He said that the question of the right films could be decided by the public themselves. The demand created the supply and people got the sort of films they deserved. It was, he concluded, "really a question of educating audiences upto better class films." Let us hope the Rotarians will add to the endeavours for educating public taste.

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Elstree Attracts The Colleges

Oxford Spires And Loud Film Producers

Elstree has "gone college" this week. The occasion is the production of the Oxford University film, "Young Apollo." Inside and outside the studios are groups of nice young men wafting dreamily from place to place, occasionally designing to notice a few undergraduettes.

All are wearing university gowns, and such flannel baggery as you never did see. Dark flannels and light ones, old and new, creased and concertinaed, every variety of gent's trousering is represented.

With only one or two exceptions everyone in the cast is the guaranteed Oxford article, either past or present, and money back if you're not satisfied. The Oxford Union Dramatic Society, or "Ouds," as it is better known, is playing a very large part in the production, both in the acting and the technical sides.

There are one or two "notables" among the crowd players. One is Leslie Hward's brother, looking exactly like a younger edition of Leslie. Terence Greenidge is another. He was producing amateur films in the University about eight years ago, and is author of a provocative book on undergraduate life, "Degenerate Oxford." There is also Billy Noble, who wrote songs for the "Ouds," smoker for about five years, and now turns out popular dance tunes.

FILMING IN OXFORD.

It was very largely due to the "Ouds" that the production was possible. It is well known that the college authorities do not smile benignly on attempts to make Oxford's famous spires wake from their dreams by loud-voiced film producers. But the "Ouds" were able to obtain full facilities for filming.

The unit spent a full week in Oxford taking pictures in the colleges, in the streets, and on the river. Eights week and the bumping races have their place in the film.

DOING HER BEST.

When I arrived at the studio a magnificent oak-panelled college dining hall was in the hands of the demolishers, and filming was proceeding in a lecture room. A heavy Don was giving a lecture on the contrapuntal something-or-other of Bach. Among the students Merle Oberon was doing her best to get Maurice Braddell interested in her.

Maurice seemed more interested in the lecture. Why. I don't know. Merle Oberon has those slightly slanting "Sylvia Sidney" eyes that make one look twice and then go on looking. She has an attractive voice and a personality which I hope will shine from the screen. We shall soon be seeing her as the heroine in "Wedding Rehearsal," which earned for her a five-year contract.

SENT DOWN.

Maurice Braddell has not been seen in pictures for some time, which is a pity. He has an extraordinary charm of manner which comes out well on the screen. He is enthusiastic about his part.

"It suits me admirably," he told me. "It is an unsympathetic part, but it offers great scope. I play the part of a studious and rather priggish young man who goes to Oxford and gets terribly ragged."

Maurice is sent down from Oxford because of a newspaper article he has written against the Oxford system. He has no money, and leads a hard life trying to break into Fleet Street. There is a misunderstanding with Joan Gardner, the girl he loves, and although the book ended on a tragic note a happier finale has been substituted in the film.

Robert Donat, the stage actor who made a success recently in Precious Bane," and Emlyn Williams are in the cast. Emlyn Williams is short and dark, with a puzzle expression. If his fine piece of acting at the climax of "The Frightened Lady" is anything to judge by, he should become one of our leading young screen actors.

BUSINESS-LIKE DIRECTOR.

Perhaps the most interesting personality is the director (or directress), Leontine Sagan. Her film of a German girls' school. "Madchen in Uniform," was a "best seller" in Germany, and had a big success in London, although it was entirely in German.

Miss Sagan was wearing a yellow jumper with short sleeves, and is the most business-like director I have seen. Some of our directors could learn a lot from her. She knows what she wants and gets it with a quiet efficiency that is remarkable. She speaks perfect English, although she had never visited this country before.

YOUTH'S PROBLEMS.

She has a great sympathy with the problems of youth. "I want to get into the film the gaiety of Oxford, and yet show the problems and the little tragedies that are always present.

"I think it must be one of the hardest things for an undergraduate who has not much money to find himself in the great world for the first time. Everything must seem so hard and cruel after his peaceful little Oxford world. That is one of the more poignant themes I am treating in the film."

"Young Apollo," will be as different from American college films as "Oh, yeah" from "Reahly?" But it will be a good film, though what effect the Oxford accent will have on Wigan I am not prepared to say.

A REAL BANQUET.

Albert De Courville is producing "There Goes the Bride" in lavish style. For the big banquet scene he had real waiters and real food imported into Beaconsfield from the Savoy Hotel. Fresh food had to be brought every day from the hotel, because the effect of studio lights on real lobster and oysters after a day's work was nobody's business.

Owen Nares spent a morning eating such delicacies as caviar. When they knocked off for lunch some one asked where he was going. "I'm off for a good steak pudding," he said. And he had one, too, in the studio canteen.

THREE FACTS.

I discovered three interesting facts about Owen Nares.

(a) He loves driving fast in a car, and owns a Stutz which can do ninety m.h.p. (b) He prefers brunettes. So there might be a chance for you, Ermyntrude, were it not for my third discovery, which is, (c) that he is very much in love with his wife, and wants to enter for the Dunmow flitch.

In "There Goes the Bride" he gets into all sorts of difficulties by going off with a runaway bride whom he met on a train. Circumstances force him to believe that she is a thief, and every thing seems over but for the timely arrival of a newspaper report of the wedding that wasn't. So the bride (Jessie Mattews) celebrates a real wedding with Owen Nares.

JESSIE BURSTS INTO TEARS.

Jessie Matthews has big eyes and eyelashes that must rival those of Greta Garbo. The first time she saw herself on the screen she burst into floods of tears. Now she is so happy that when she sees the day's "takes" she dances with delight. And can she dance? She is never still between scenes, and stands in a corner doing little twiddly bits and high kicks.

The film has already been made in Germany, but the story of the English version has been altered slightly. The original catchy music has been kept. For the ball-room scenes the Savoy Orpheans were engaged, and the music has been broadcast by them.

I begin to think our stars are getting too "olde worlde," Jessie Matthews also confesses to being in love with her husband, Sonnie Hale. He is in Berlin now, appearing in English versions, but so homesick was he that he flew to Beaconsfield one week-end recently. Jessie stopped dancing and just held his hand.

MORE TRAINS.

It seems as if British companies are going all railway-minded at the moment. There is "Rome Express" at Shepherd's Bush, train scenes at the beginning of "There Goes the Bride," and now Jack Buchanan is starting "Yes, Mr. Brown," in a Continental train.

They are working on the early scenes for this. A railway carriage cut in half has been built, and behind it, about ten feet from the carriage is a cinema screen. Why? So that they can project on to it a film of scenery moving past the carriage window.

An assistant stood by with a hose connected to a boiler, and light-heartedly blew steam about.

Hartley Power plays the part of an American business man on his way to Vienna.

"Vienna—uniforms, music, beautiful women," he muses to the train attendant.

"Have you ever been there, sir?" asks the attendant.

"No, but I've seen half a dozen movies of it in the last two weeks," he says.

Which, one might think, would be a reason for not making another.

Jack Buchanan is both acting in and directing the picture. He has the part of piloting the American safely through a number of matrimonial complications in the gay city. The music is by the composer of the tunes for "Sunshine Susie," and Jack Buchanan gets a chance to dance. So altogether it should be another anti-dote to depression.

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TECHNOLOGY IN BOMBAY

University's Big Venture

SCHEME TO ATTACK UNEMPLOYMENT

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, July 17. Among other subjects to be considered is the following motion to be moved by Dr. T. S. Wheeler.

As recommended by the Academic Council and the Syndicate:—

That with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the report of the Visvesvaraya Committee (December, 1930) so far as is possible with the present financial resources of the University, the Senate resolves to institute a department of chemical technology on the lines of the report of the Technology Committee of the Academic Council dated July 11, as modified by the resolution of the Academic Council, dated July 20.

That the Senate makes a grant of Rs. 5,50,000 to cover capital expenditure on the department and recurring expenditure during the current year.

That for the present provision should be made in the department for the teaching of textile chemistry and chemical engineering as proposed in the report of the technology committee of the Academic Council, dated July 11.

LOCATION.

That the Senate requests the Syndicate to approach Government with a view to obtaining their consent and the consent of the donors to the use of the east wing of the Royal Institute of Science, free of rent, for the purposes of the department.

That the Senate authorizes the Syndicate to take immediate steps for the equipping of the department on the lines proposed in the abovementioned report, as modified by the resolution of the Academic Council regarding the administration and the control of the department.

That a professor who will be the head of the new department be appointed at the earliest possible date and charged with the duties of organising the department.

A note on the history of the above proposals runs:—

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That the appointment of the Director of Physical Training be continued for a further period of two years from January 1933, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500."

Dr. K. G. Naik has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal—That the Senate institutes Diplomas in 1 hygiene, public health, home nursing; 2 cotton spinning and weaving; 3 soap making; 4 pigments, painting and varnishes; 5 colour chemistry, dyeing and printing; 6 electrical engineering; 7 pharmaceutical chemistry; 8 agriculture; 9 social welfare, and 10 education.

Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move—That the Senate are of opinion that the period of years required under the existing statutes for a graduate to be qualified as Elector at the University Senate elections should be dropped and the statutes relating to the same be amended so as to admit all graduates to be placed on the electoral foll for the Senate elections on taking their first degree in this university.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Dr. Viegas will also moved that the senate is of opinion that the incidence of unemployment among university graduates has assumed serious proportions; and therefore, appoints a committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider and recommend ways and means of remedying this unemployment.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move the following proposal—"That the Senate is of opinion that the cost of university education in this presidency is very high; and therefore appoints a committee (to be named at the meeting) to consider and recommend ways and means for its reduction."

NATAL FEDERALIST MOVEMENT

South African Party Differences

DURBAN, (By Mail.)

Natal, which at the last General Election was practically unanimous in its support of the South African Party, seems likely to split into two camps over the federation issue on account of General Smuts's refusal to permit Natal members of the S.A.P. to form a "federal" wing of the party, pledged to put Natal and federation issue on account of The majority of the members concerned have repudiated the pledge, but four, known to be ardent federalists, have not done so.

General Smuts, who is at present visiting Natal, held a private meeting at Maritzburg with Natal Senators, members of Parliament, and members of the Provincial Council to consider the situation. From the official summary of the meeting it appears that General Smuts stated that to bring about what was technically called federation would be an almost impossible task, as the consent of the four Provinces would be required, although it would be possible to rehabilitate the Provincial system within the framework of the Union. He declared, however, that the formation of a "Natal group" within the party could not be agreed to, as it would be "absolutely subversive of all unity and discipline."

The meeting terminated with a resolution of "staunch and unswerving allegiance" to General Smuts, but its result is regarded in many quarters as a compromise, for it is understood that the members who are standing by the "federal" pledge were not asked to resign, and pointed out also that the "federal" pledge contained no expression of lack of confidence in General Smuts.

On the same day as this meeting the Natal convention summoned by the Devolution League, which held its first meeting at Maritzburg on May 31, resumed its labours in Durban, when it was reported that the legal committee had prepared a draft of a federal Constitution which, it was indicated, was largely based on the Constitution of Northern Ireland. At a public meeting in the evening, attended by 2,000 people, the programme of the League was endorsed.

WAS RUGBY FOOTBALL BORN IN IRELAND?

Rail Member's Claim

Did Rugby football originate in Ireland?

A claim that it did was made in the Dail by Mr. Enis Gorey, a member of Mr. Cosgrave's party.

"Until 1922," he said, "I had never seen what is called Rugby football played and then I was reminded of the football game which I had seen as a boy.

"Consequently, when reading a history of the game of Rugby football, I was not in the least surprised to read that the game was introduced in an English school by a Tipperary student."

The remark was made during a debate on the tax on all outdoor sport other than Gaelic hurling and football, which was passed by a majority of five.

The game of Rugby is generally held to owe its origin to the action of a Rugby boy, William Webb Ellis, who, while playing football, seized the ball in his hands and ran down the field with it. This happened in 1823, but the game was not taken seriously until about 1860.

PROTECTION AGAINST BURGLARY

New Arrangements In Somerset House

A Cashier in the Inland Revenue department of Somerset House, London—where £80,000 or so is handled every working day—dropped a penny under his desk.

He stretched his leg to reach the penny with his foot and..... and then the most startling things happened.

For in stretching his leg he had accidentally pressed his knee against one of the secret buttons under the cashier's desk. Instantly a red alarm light glowed vividly and a bell rang loudly in the police department on the ground floor.

Day and night there are men whose duty it is to watch that light and listen to that bell.

They are the vital links in the defence scheme of Somerset House, a scheme which was devised when an international gang discovered how vulnerable was the building and planned a big-scale robbery.

ALL LIKE CLOCKWORK.

In a fraction of a second the general alarm was sounded as the light flashed in the police room. And in that same fraction of a second Somerset House was locked and guarded.

Lights flashed the alarm in a score of rooms, and a score of men pressed buttons which control, by electricity and hydraulic pressure, the great iron gates at all entrances and exists.

The gates clanged ominously and attendants ran to their observation posts.

In another room where the light glowed with its danger signal, an officer picked up a telephone and spoke on a direct line to Bow-street police station. Then on another direct line he gave the alarm to the fire brigade.

Messages were flashed automatically to all departments where valuables are kept and the staff was rallied for any emergency.

Armed men stood by the giant safes in the Inland Revenue department. Other men guarded the wills and old documents in different parts of the building which are much more precious than money.

PRISONERS

Every member of the public was kept in the room in which his business had taken him. No person was permitted to pass either in or out of the closed gates.

The full defensive scheme at Somerset House which experts admit is the finest in the world—was in operation.

It was all over in two minutes—but those two minutes were the most breathless in the recent history of Somerset House.

When the cashier got a chance to tell his story, the police and fire brigades were stopped as they were dashing out for Somerset House, the gates were opened, and the guards were recalled.

Somerset House resumed its humdrum existence—but the cashier and the penny had revealed how wonderful are its defences against any attempt to steal its treasures.

TOURING GANG OF SHOPLIFTERS

Women's "Desire To Be In The Fashion

Mr. Nellie Davies, 29, and Ivy Dare, 27, both married women from Ponty-pridd, were charged with theft at Cardiff. Inspector Davies said that so many women came from the valleys with the deliberate object of stealing from the shops that tradespeople were getting really alarmed.

Innocent shoppers and members of staffs were under continual suspicion added the officer, who described Mrs. Davies as a leader of a gang of women who travelled to Cardiff and other big towns for the purpose of wholesale shop-lifting. The value of the goods involved in the present charges amounted to £50, but in the house of both women large quantities of clothing were found.

Mr. C. J. Hardwicke, asking the magistrates not to send the women to prison, said they had been tempted because they saw other women well dressed, and wanted to be in the fashion themselves. With trade depression so bad in the valleys, this desire to be well dressed was the last sign of self-respect they had left.

Sentencing the accused to three months' imprisonment, the chairman said that the public and tradespeople must be protected. Shoplifting was so prevalent that an innocent shopper was afraid to pick up and examine any article. It was a menace to trade that must be stopped.

When buying shoes
be advised by practical shoemen

Listen to a prominent shoe-dealer who has been selling shoes for more than 25 years; he says—

"In company with a number of the Flex Agents we have seen the new Flex Shoes being made. We have examined the fine materials, and seen the splendid machines and skilled craftsmanship used in making these Shoes.

We honestly recommend the new Flex Shoes to all our customers who want a smart, well finished and thoroughly reliable shoe at a low price."

WE HAVE RAISED THE QUALITY AND REDUCED THE PRICE.

Flex "PUCCA" Slipper
The ideal footwear for all informal wear; easy to slip on and off. Full cut uppers of finest Chrome leather; specially flexible and long wearing soles.
Rs. 3-15 per pair.

Flex "STUDENT" Shoe.
A smartly shaped Oxford Shoe for every kind of general wear. Special machine sewn soles for comfort and neatness, reinforced for extra wear.
Rs. 4-8 per pair.

Many kinds of Flex Shoes are available in the Flex Agent's Shops and you should call without delay to see a selection of the new Flex Shoes.

Flex Shoes are made by Indian Craftsmen in the famous Flex factory at Cawnpore, and are sold by special Agents all over India at prices fixed by the makers and branded on the soles.

For terms of agencies apply—
THE BHALLA SHOE Co.,
Anarkali, LAHORE.

The new FLEX
ALL-LEATHER SHOES

Sold by following Flex Agent:—
SURATWALLA J. J. & SONS,
(1) Bhuleshwar Road, Kumbhar Tukda.
(2) Mangaldas Road, Kerewalla Mansion, BOMBAY.
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Shood 2, 198.
Parsi—Aspandad 2, 1301
Muslim Rabi-ul-Akhar 1, 1351
Sunrise—6 hs. 16 m.
Sunset—7hs. 13m.
Hightide—0.43, 13-22
Lowtide—6-38, 19-31
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of July 21, due at 4 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 5.

Harwood League: 15th Fd. Bde. vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAR, August 6.

S. S. Corfu with homeward mails sail at 1 p.m.
Results of M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test), University Hall, 2 p.m. Harwood League: Green Howards vs. K.O.S.B.'s Coperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Cohens and Kellys in Hollywood." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Unfaithful". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Inside The Lines." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Emma." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REALTO—"Dance Fools Dance." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Forbidden." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dixiana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Black Rider." at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Educated Wife." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Friday, at 3.
PALACE TALKIES—Fox Super Picture "Over The Hill" and "Magic Carpet." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, 4. p.m. Thursday (to-day).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN. Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per S. S. "Ockenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 26th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT. The "Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.—A meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 55 Girgaum Road, Dr. Govind Deshpande will read a paper in German on "Lord Lister." There will be conversation and discussion in German.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a Public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. M. Parmar, B. Sc., On "Water supply lately practised abroad" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) The Vice-President, Mr. L. F. Shroff will occupy the chair.

TRAINING CLASSES IN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.—The Bombay Students Brotherhood, will hold morning classes in Pitman's shorthand theory and speed courses from August 15. Those wishing to join should see immediately Mr. S. B. Tukina, at the Brotherhood premises near French Bridge, Chowpatty, between 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. when full particulars will be supplied.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P. M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

America's Dancing Daughter
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN A DRAMA OF SOCIETY and THE UNDERWORLD

DANCE FOOLS DANCE

NEXT SATURDAY
THE BIGGEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

SEE AMERICA THIRST

WITH THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS

SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HARRY LANGDON

MONEY LENDER DUPED

Goa Girl Supports Prosecution Story

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further evidence for the prosecution was recorded to-day in the case in which a Marwari moneylender named Dhanji Jivraj has charged three Christian youths and a Christain woman with cheating and obtaining money on false pretences, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

The woman was alleged to have posed as the mother of the complainant's mistress Kalyanibai who died on May 10, last. Believing the story the complainant parted with ornaments which he had presented to his late histress and cash to the value of about 2000, to the accused. Later the complainant learnt that he had been duped.

GOA GIRL IN WITNESS BOX.

Sitabai Durgabai, Goa girl, now in the keeping of the complainant stated, in her evidence that about a fortnight after the death of Kalyanibai, the complainant kept her as his mistress on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75. A few days later she was given the room that was formerly occupied by Kalyanibai.

The witness then discribed how one day the first accused came with a letter purported to have been written by the father of Kalyanibai. Following this the first accused brought a, woman (accused No. 4) to the complainant. The woman said that she was the mother of Kalyanibai and began to weep bitterly. The complainant pacified her and assured her that he would help her. She was given Rs. 25 to arrange for prayers for the soul of Kalyanibai on the next day of the visit as it was a Sunday.

On another occasion the fourth accused, the old woman, accompained by the first and the second accused came to the complainant and the latter parted with a trunk containing ornaments which he had presented to Kalyanibai. He also gave the accused a sum of Rs. 1500. The accused then went away.

The case stands adjourned.

NAGPUR MOHARRAM RIOT ECHO

Six Muslims Committed To Sessions

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Of nine Muslims who were placed before Mr. B. J. Paul, Magistrate, for alleged murder of Bahadurkhan who died in a fight between two Muslim factions during the last Moharram, six were committed to Sessions to-day and the rest discharged.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 3

Previous closing	3.51 5/8
To-day's closing	3.51 1/2

T T ON NEW YORK
London, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	3.51 5/8
To-day's opening	3.51 3/8
To-day's closing	3.51 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 3.

Previous closing rate	5.89
To-day's opening rate	5.85
Difference	—04
To-day's closing rate	5.99
Difference	plus .10

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 179
April/May	Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug 3

Previous closing rate	4.49
To-day's opening rate	4.47
Difference	—02
To-day's closing rate	4.41
Difference	—08

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Aug. 3.

Silver ready	17 3/16
Lower	1/16
Silver forward	17 1/4
Lower	1/16

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Aug 3

Silver ready	Rs. 54 14 0
Silver Sharavan	Rs. 54 11 0
Silver Bhaderva	Rs. 55 2 0
Gold ready	Rs. 28 14 0

"Police Must Use Their Discretion"

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATION IN RIOT CASE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Govardhan Karsan, a Gujarathi, who was arrested by the police yesterday, at Null Bazar, at 2-30, for being in possession of a table knife was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court charged with contravening the Police Commissioner's Order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

The Magistrate after seeing the knife which the accused carried yesterday told the police prosecutor (Mr. Manker) that the police must now use their discretion, in arresting persons for carrying weapons. At present, the city is becoming more and more peaceful and a person carrying a knife which was half out of the handle as the one the accused had and which would hurt the user more than hurting the person on whom it would be used, could not come under the order.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he would pay ten rupees in charity for transgressing the Police Commissioner's order.

The accused said that he would not be able to pay and that he did not carry the knife with any evil intention. He was a little drunk last evening, and did not know how the knife came into his nands.

The Magistrate, however found the accused guilty of disobeying the Police Commissioner's order and asked him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or suffer imprisonment for seven days.

LONG KNIFE CONVICTION.

Babu Sripat, who was arrested by Deputy Inspector Mackenzie on the Girgaon Road on June 16, at 6-30 p.m., for being in possession of a long knife was put up to-day charged with the contravention of the Commissioner's order.

The Magistrate in convicting him remarked that since all those that committed a similar offence during those days got a severer sentence than those now, he did not see any reason why the accused should escape with a light sentence. Since the offence was committed by the accused on June 16, the Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonmentt and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default a week more.

FINED FOR POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTC.

Two Hindu youths arrested by the Lamington Road police on June 7, on suspicion of their having taken part in the looting of a Muslim shop in Charni Road were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown charged with looting and receieving stolen property.

Nanji Meghji, a salesman of Messrs. Ahemad Esali and Company giving evidence said that he was in charge of the Charni Road Branch of the Company. As the riots had started, he was asked to close the shop on May 15. He received information that the shop had been broken open by some persons on May 17. He went to the shop and found that the doors had been broken open and some of the goods burning on the road. In all, goods worth Rs. 25,000 were missing. The remaining goods in tht shop were removed by him to a place of safety. He later lodged a complaint with the police regarding the looting.

A few days later he was called and asked to indentify a piece of silken cloth which he did as one belonging to his shop.

A police constable giving evidence said that in consequence of certain information that he got, he arrested the first accused on June 6. Acting on the statment made by the accused, he arrested the second accused who had with him a silken piece of cloth which was later identified by the Salesman as belonging to his shop.

The Magistrate discharged the first accused, as there was nothing made out against him by the prosecution and convicted the second accused for being in possession of stolen property and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

Madhusudhan and five other Hindus who were arrested at Durgadevi on July 5 on suspicion of their having thrown stones at a Mosque at Durgadevi were discharged by Mr. Oscar Brown to-day as the police had not made out a case against them.

The Prosecution case was that stone throwing at a mosque was going on at Durgadevi on Julyv 5. On receiving information Sergeant Hunt with some constables went to the spot and dispersed the crowd and the above accused, according to the Police Officer, were arrested inside a house, as they were running into the building. The Police Officer also said that he could not identify any of the accused as being members of the crowd who were throwing stones.

A police constable giving evidence said that all the accused were arrested on the street.

The Magistrate finding that there was no case made aut, discharged the accused.

Mr. Govardhandas appeared for the accused.

WOODFALL AND ANOTHER ACQUITTED IN SESSIONS

Second Accused Gets Two Years' Hard Labour

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered this evening in the case at the High Court Sessions against (1) E. J. Woodfall, an old Anglo-Indian aged 65, and a journalist, (2) H. L. H. Rizwi and (3) K. Chowdhary, both Mahomedans who were charged with conspiracy, forging two Government Promissory Notes valued at Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, and using them as genuine. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Barlee.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges in favour of accused Nos. 1 and 3 (Woodfall and Chowdhary). His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict, acquitted both the accused and ordered them to be discharged.

The second accused was found guilty by the jury, and his lordship sentenced him to two years' R.I.

Mr. J. Gomes with Mr. W. Selwyn defended the first accused (Woodfall); Mr. L. Rodrigues defended the second accused and Mr. N. H. Jhabwala appeared for the third accused. Mr. M. A. Somji appeared for the prosecution.

Currency Dept Accounts

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 31st July 1932 was as under.

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,74,22,89
Reserve	
Coin and bullion.	
IN INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,03,63,37
Gold bullion	10,86,33
Silver bullion	10,74,85
Securities (purch as price	48,98,34

MUSLIM CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Released On Bail Of Rs. 30

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Abdul Sattar Ansari, a young Mahomedan was charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with cheating a Christian in respect of about Rs 15.

Sub-Inspector Pinto of the Palton Road police station, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated the accused posed himself as the son of Dr. Ansari and cheated the complainant Rs. 15.

The police officer further stated that the accused was suspected to have cheated several persons in Bombay, in a similar manner.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

The accused stated that he was prosecuted by the police because they thought that he was a Congressman and son of Dr. Ansari. There was some confusion regarding him because he was a member of the Ansar Muslim volunteer Corps. The word "Ansar" he said was responsible for the mistake. It merely meant somebody willing to help. He applied for bail and said that he was employed in the Chhotani Swadeshi Stores.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

The magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 30.

Marathi Literary Conference

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 3.

It has been decided to hold the Maharashtra (Marathi) Literary conference at Kolhapur next December.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE TO VISIT SPOT OF ALLEGED CRIME ?

Case Against Three Muslims Adjourned

ANGLO-INDIAN NURSE IN WITNESS BOX

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An Anglo Indian nurse, a prosecution witness in a riot case was cross-examined for more than two hours by the defence counsel when the case of Mahabulla Gulkhan and two other Pathans was taken up for trial to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon. The accused were charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt to an unknown Hindu on Foras Road.

DRAGGED ANDD BELABOURED.

Mrs. Winifred Edwards, wife of the foreman of the Bombay Municipal Workshop at Foras Road, residing with her husband in the Workshop Buildings said that on May 7, at 2-30 p.m. she was standing near her staircase when she saw a Hindu, who was going from Kamatipura towards Grant Road being caught hold of by the neck by two Muslims and dragged to a bye-lane nearby. When they reached the entrance of the yane the three accused, one of whom was the night watchman of the Workshop came out from their room in the Municipal Quarters with sticks and stones and belaboured the Hindu and came back to their room. The two Muslims dragged the unconscious zHindu inside the lane and bolted the door of the bye-lane.

INSPECTOR BHATKAL ON THE SPOT.

The Tramway company had informed the police and Inspector Bhatkal came to the place at 4-30. She showed them the room of the night watchman. The door had been "barricaded" from inside and as there was no response to the repeated knockings of the police they broke open the door and arrested eleven Pathans who were inside the room. The third accused, who was amongst them managed to escape.

The nurse then showed the police the place where the Hindu was dragged to. They did not find either the body of the Hindu or the two Muslims who had dragged the body. They found that bucketfuls of water had been thrown on the ground.

She later indentified the third accused from a group of people as the man who was amongst the five who assaulted the Hindu.

In the course of her evidence the witness repeatedly referred to the "belabouring" of the Hindu as "murdering" and when the Magistrate asked the witness how she could say the Hindu was dead she said that he must have died after receiving such a beating. The Magistrate corrected her and told her to be accurate and tell that it was belabouring of the Hindu and not murdering as she had not seen his being dead and that it was possible that he had become unconscious at the time of his being dragged into the lane.

The Witness continuing said that many people who were on the road witnessed the assault on the Hindu but none of them had come forward to own that fact as they were afraid of coming to the Court.

Q:—Did you inform your husband about the incident.

A.—Yes when he came back from his work.

After a few more questions the Counsel made an application to the Court that the place of occurrence should be visited by the Magistrate.

The case was postponed to Friday.

Remanded To Police Custody

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Mahomedans were arrested last night by the Prince Street police in connection with the looting of the firm of Javeri Brothers, jewellers at Abdul Rehman Street during the riots.

The accused were placed today before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to police custody.

EXCITEMENT AT PYDHOWNIE

Explosion Of Mysterious Cracker

Considerable excitement prevailed at Pydhownie on Wednesday at about 8 a.m. on the report of an explosion which people thought was due to throwing of a bomb.

The police went to the spot at DeSouza Street where the report was heard and searched several vacant buildings but nothing incriminating was found.

Since the residents of many of the buildings in this locality have vacated, it is also surmised that some mischief-mongers may have fired crackers to create a scare.

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE **PATHE** EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

DOES THIS BEAUTIFUL CREATURE WARRANT SYMPATHY OR SCORN?
She stopped at nothing—not even murder—in fighting madly for love. There never was a picture with greater finesse, more brilliant acting or superior direction.
Irresistibly Impressive
Incomparable Barbara STANWYCK in "Forbidden"
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Ralph Bellamy
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW **THE CAPITOL** TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE STAR WHO MAKES YOU LAUGH & CRY BUT ALWAYS HAPPY!

THE GRAND OLD LADY OF THE SCREEN

MARIE DRESSLER IN 'EMMA"

ALSO SHOWING A NEW COMEDY "BE BIG!" LAUREL & HARDY.

BOMBAY JOURNALIST REARRESTED

Cotton Broker And H. S. Dal Organiser E. P. Oed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Kisan Prasad, a Cotton Broker, was arrested, this afternoon at his office at Kalbadevi by the C. I. D. under the Special Powers Ordinance.

RE-ARRESTED.

Mr. S. R. Sharma, believed to be the organiser of the Hindustan Seva Dal in the city was arrested in the afternoon.

Mr. K. Sreenivasan, a journalist, and three others, who were arrested along with Mr. Umashanker Dixit about two months back under the ordinance, were released this evening on parole. Mr. Sreenivasan was directed to report himself to the police within ten minutes and as he failed to do so he was re-arrested.

TWO CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Hindu youth who was arrested for picketing a foreign cloth shop at New Charni Road yesterday was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court to-day.

Another Hindu aged 45 was also sentenced to six months' hard labour for the same offence. The accused was convicted and bound over for an offence in connection with civil disobedience movement and as this was his second offence the Magistrate passed a sentence of six months.

ANTI-T. B. CAMPAIGN

Dr. Mehta Tours Presidency

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Dr. A. R. Mehta, organising secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, tours the Bombay presidency during August and visits Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Hubli, Belgaum, Poona, Bombay and Nasik with the object of discussing the anti-Tuberculosis problem with Educational Authorities and municipalities and organising anti-Tuberculosis subcommittees to give publicity to the aims and objects of the King George Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.—A.P.

THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER-SCREENED.

SCARFACE

SCARFACE

WITH

PAUL MUNI

REALISTIC RUTHLESS WARFARE BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS OF SOULLESS BRUTES.

SCARFACE

A TERRIBLE EXPOSE OF MODERN AMERICAN GANGSTER RULE.

A MIGHTY PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE IN YOUR MEMORY FOR ALL TIME.

COMING TO

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT.

NEW COMPANY WITH Rs. 20 LAKHS CAPITAL

Floated To Trade With Persia

A joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 20 lacs has been floated in Bombay with a view to promote Indian trade with Persia.

The company will be called the Persia Industrial and Trading Co. Ltd. with 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The directors are Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. Byram N. Karanjia, Mr. Shapurji P. Mistry, Mr. Rustom D. Patel, Mr. Ardeshir D. Baria, Mr. Rustom R. Desai and Mr. Rustom K. Masani.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The office of the Hindu Relief Committee has been removed from the 1st of August from the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to 9, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 26281.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1932

NOT FROM DOWNING ST.

The Bengal Legislative Council has given the right lead to the country on the question of electorates, at a time when blatant communalists are up in arms and each section is trying to make itself heard above the other. As the day for the Premier's decision on this question approaches nearer, we shall no doubt have more of these blood-curdling speeches and threats which are meant for the consumption of the deluded followers of pinchbeck leaders. The Bengal Council would have done better if it had stressed the urgent necessity of manhood franchise throughout the country, without being frightened by the wails of official economy mongers. In Bengal there is a Muslim majority, as in the Punjab.

FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

The Bengal resolution insists on joint electorates without any qualifications for the whole country. Joint electorates with reservations for minorities is the inevitable ultimate solution of the communal problem, whatever makeshifts may have to be tolerated for a time. Let us remember, that the Muslims in Bengal, as elsewhere, have fought shoulder-to-shoulder with other communities in the national struggle. If we discount the got up agitation of men like Mr. Ghuznavi, who always fight for their own hand, there appears to be a strong majority for joint electorates among Bengal Muslims. In this instance the "Mussalman" writes: "We do not know whether there is now any Moslem who honestly believes in separate electorate—who honestly believes that separate electorate will really do any good to the community."

A WEAK DEFENCE.

We are amazed, at the weak defence of the present system put up by the Bengal Home Member who said that, while separate electorates were out of place in a democratic constitution, practical considerations compelled the Government to continue them for the present. What are those "practical considerations?" If separatism is bad under democracy, why is it good under any other system? We are told that the National Government are going to confer a democratic constitution on India. Is it not proper then to eschew all separatism under it? The Government refused to accept the resolution of the Bengal Council, though their nominees refrained from voting and this gives us the clue to the Premier's decision on this point. It is clear that the Government have decided to surrender the national interests to the clamour of communalists though they know that it is undemocratic to do so.

INDIANS MUST SETTLE.

We hope with Maulana Shaukat Ali that Muslims in the Punjab by their attitude will convince the Sikhs and Hindus that a Muslim majority will not harm the latter. It is foolish and even criminal to talk of raising volunteers to fight out the communal issue. Maulana Shaukat Ali asks the Muslims of Bengal "not to get inflamed", but as their representatives in the Bengal Council have already declared themselves for joint electorates, not only for their own province, but for the whole country, we may assume that the Premier's award will, in any event, be repugnant to them and they will calmly stand by the position they have taken up. In the meanwhile, it has become more than ever clear that, unless an earnest effort is made to bring the two communities together in a heart-to-heart understanding there will be no peace in the future and the political horizon will continue to be disturbed. That is a state of things which no patriotic Indian can contemplate with equanimity, and we would abjure all Indians, whether they belong to minorities or to the majority, not to turn their gaze to Downing Street for the Premier's decision on the communal question, but to devote all their attention to the essential task of bringing about a settlement of this vexed question by Indians themselves and welding all the different communities into a united Indian nation, for that alone will accelerate the goal that all patriotic Indians have in view.

Against All Menaces

The memorandum submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Tariff Board regarding protection to the Indian textile industry is a strong and well-reasoned case for adequate protection to the national industry against all foreign competitors without any discrimination. It is now recognised by all that the industry should be not only safeguarded against the prevalent depression, unfair competition and the evil effects of Government's vicious currency policy but should be helped, through tariffs and otherwise, to expand on a scale that will ensure India's self-sufficiency in respect of her cloth requirements. What should be the precise extent or forms of protection, however, is a somewhat complicated question which needs the adjustment of various interests, including those of the consumers. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, therefore, only broadly suggests that protection should be just high enough to induce a flow of more capital into the industry, so that more mills would mean not only less foreign cloth but also lower prices through stronger internal competition.

THE BROADER VIEW.

The Chamber, however, takes a broader view of the question than a directly interested body like the Millowners' Association is likely to do. On the principle that the textile industry deserves protection because it is of national importance, the Chamber suggests some important conditions for the grant of full protection to it. The main conditions are that the protected concerns should have a majority of Indian Directors and Indian shareholders, that they should place all their insurance with insurance companies registered in this country, that, as far as possible, they should give preference to stores produced in India and encourage the use of Swadeshi coal, and that the Managing Agency system should be terminated as early as possible. These are sensible conditions, but it is not easy for the State to regulate protection in proportion to the compliance by individual mills with the conditions. The public, however, can show special preference to those mills that are thoroughly Swadeshi in their working and in their purchase of raw materials and general stores.

LANCASHIRE MENACE

The Chamber is fully alive to the danger of Imperial Preference and pertinently observes that "charity should begin at home and if the claim of the Empire is to be considered at all, the claim of the Indian manufacturer should be acknowledged as supreme." It is often claimed by Government that Lancashire piecegoods, being of a very fine quality, are outside the sphere of competition with India, and any preference to them will not be prejudicial to the Indian industry. Whatever may have been the truth of this contention about ten years ago, now that India has been making earnest and successful efforts both to grow long staple cotton and produce finer varieties of cloth, Lancashire is about as much a menace to the Indian textile industry as is Japan. Whatever preference India may concede to other British products for due consideration, there can be none for British cloth or yarn.

THE IMPOSSIBLE HAPPENS ?

In our issue of Friday last under the caption of "An Impossible Proposal" we expressed emphatic condemnation of the suggestion to grant an extension to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is the seemingly impossible, however, that generally happens in this country, and it is now reported that the Government have already granted the extension. We can only express our surprise that the Government of Bombay have accepted a proposal that is from so many points of view, objectionable. Whatever may be the merits of Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, we cannot find any reason known to anyone outside official circles for over-riding the rule which requires retirement at the age of 65 in his case. Nothing is so undesirable as that Government should ignore its own rules which presumably have been made for some good reason. It would be better to abolish the rule or amend it so as to allow all Magistrates to serve up to the age of 60 than to create a precedent and grant an extension, which will discriminate very unfairly in the case of other Magistrates who are due for retirement before Sir Hormazdiar completes his sixtieth year.

The most objectionable feature of this extension, however, is, as we pointed out previously, that it involves an additional expenditure, amounting in the ultimate calculation to the substantial sum of Rs. 1,44,000, during the next five years, a period during which it will, admittedly, be necessary for the Government to practise the most rigid economy. And this, too, when a Reorganisation Committee has just been appointed to find out ways and means of reducing expenditure in every department and in every possible way. It does not seem extravagant to suggest that those responsible for this step—if the decision has really been made—have yet to acquire the habit of thinking in terms of economy, which is so essential at the present time.

There is another aspect of the matter that we need not emphasise too greatly, because it should be plain to everyone, and that is the undesirability of encouraging judicial officers to look to the Executive for concessions of this kind. Sir Hormazdiar will no doubt continue to exercise his judicial functions with the courteous imperturbability and impartiality that has distinguished him in the past; but other less impeccable men in the light of this undesirable precedent, may be tempted in the future to keep one eye on the Secretariat when adjudicating on matters in which the Executive have a direct or indirect interest.

VON PAPEN'S CHALLENGE

The stalemate at the German general election has evidently inspired hope and courage in von Papen and his colleagues. They desire to continue their veiled dictatorship. Von Papen throws out a challenge to the new Reichstag. He will face it with a programme of "constructive effort," he says, and dares that body unseat the Government "in face of the supreme need for effective non-party work."

All the same von Papen has thought it advisable to send out a feeler to the Nazis. "The time has come," he says, "for the Nazi movement to lend a hand in the reconstruction of the Fatherland." As the Nazis have secured 230 seats in the new Reichstag and can hope to form a stable government if the Centre Party with their 76 members and the Bavarian group, which has a numerical strength of 20, agree to join them, it is not at all likely they will accept to "lend a hand" in continuing von Papen's dictatorship. A coalition government will have to be formed in Germany. The people will not stand a long regime of dictatorship. Much depends upon the attitude of the Centre Party. Faced with the prospect of government by Emergency Decrees, and convinced that alliance with the Nazis is the only way out of the parliamentary impasse, they may make a heroic effort to secure a coalition with Hitler's men in the Reichstag and unseat von Papen and his junta.

BRITISH LABOURITES' FUTILE INDIAN POLICY

Belated Effort To Ascertain Facts

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

(BY AIR MAIL)

LONDON, July 23.

In the first portion of my letter I pointed out how vacillating was the policy of the Labourites at Westminster in regard to domestic issues. This is equally the case with Labour's Indian and Irish policy. We have been hearing for a long time from the Labour benches in the House of Commons that the policy of the National Government in India is a distinct departure from that of the Labour policy. It has been also said frequently that the Labour Party is at the parting of the ways over the existing all-party agreement in the Commons over the Indian issue. None-the-less, from conversations with party leaders in the Commons, and also from their speeches on the public platform, there is not the least shadow of doubt that Labour does not mean to part company with the existing all party agreement.

FEEBLE PROTEST.

Before the House adjourned. I had the opportunity of discussing the Indian issue with one of the severe critics of Sir Samuel Hoare from the Labour Party. I was surprised at being told that Labour has no intention of non-co-operating in the future stages of India's constitutional evolution. When some direct and drastic step is necessary on the part of Labour over the Irish issue, the Leader of the Party, Mr. George Lansbury, tells us that he has appealed to the Pope and Christian Missionaries to intervene. Over the Indian issue he restricts himself to making a feeble protest against the Ordinance.

THE COLD DOUCHE.

None-the-less, Labour cannot overcome its temptation to make noise in the country. As a child tries its best to secure a portion of the pie in the kitchen. Labour leaders put their fingers in the political pies prepared by Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Thomas. Unfortunately, unlike the child who succeeds, the Labour leaders cannot even catch hold of the paper that holds the pie. I understand they made a representation to the State Secretary for India to be given an opportunity to act as negotiators between Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Government. And the Great Moghul has summarily dismissed the suggestion.

DELEGATION TO INDIA

The Labour leaders, however, without consulting Indian opinion in London, or without consulting Mahatma Gandhi, will be sending a few of their representatives on a pilgrimage to India a fortnight hence. The delegation that will tour India in the next two months has been able to fool a few Indians here by sonorous phrase-mongering. But it is no longer a secret that though Indian money will be found to find funds for the Indiaward trip, the Labour leaders have informed the State Secretary that during their visit to India, the Delegation will take utmost care and precaution not to embarass the Indian Government. They have equally informed the people who have still faith in the Labour Party that the Delegation cannot support the Indian National Congress ideal.

FUTILE VISIT

Will such a Delegation be able to bring India nearer to self-government? Will it ever be able to secure the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other politicals? The question is well answered by Mr. Shanti Dhavan, the President of the Cambridge Union. The young President who is returning to India in autumn next says, "The news leave me cold. Everybody knows that there is followed in India to-day a policy of repression. This delegation will merely bring back details of this repression. But the repression itself is the logical outcome of an imperialist policy which was followed by the Labour Party itself when in office."

LABOUR TOOLS.

We have in this country a few Indians, who act as British Labour's tools, giving their time and energy to promote these futile schemes of the Labour Party. But Indian opinion in Britain is increasingly rallying round the attempt to start an intensive campaign in support of Indian freedom by identifying it with the Irish and Egyptian struggles. The Labour leaders and their Indian supporters are actively engaged in a campaign of hostility against this attempt which is led by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. But the majority of Indians here do not forget the fact that when Labour was in office it began the Government by Ordinance in India.

Notes of the Day

Don't Let Them Down.

Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P., complains at a very late hour that "20 years of resolute Government in India is impracticable and would require heavy re-inforcements of the army." His concern is not so much the conditions now prevailing in India, but the neglect of the Indian Liberals. "It is vital that we should not let them down as we let down Redmond." He does not reach the logical conclusion which Ireland forced on Britain, and which made a Free State of the dissident part of that Ireland. Mr. Bernays has seen things for himself in India and yet he supported the policy of repression which has been in vogue for the last few years. He still refuses to see the gravity of the Indian situation and repeats the old tag that it is "impossible for Britain to scuttle out of her responsibilities." In essence there is little difference between a British Tory and a Whig and after helping to create the present position as a National Liberal, he ought not to tire of the task.

Won't Quench His Thirst.

The second of the three letters from Government was considered by the Corporation of Calcutta which again refused to bend the knee to the Minister. It refused to quench the insatiable thirst of the Minister for all kinds of information, which the Government already possess. The present Municipal Act gives that body certain rights and it can act with perfect freedom within those provisions. If the Government feel that, instead of furthering the cause of local self-government, they should curtail its scope, it is open to them, but they cannot have a roving inquiry into the conduct of a municipality which has acted in a perfectly constitutional manner. Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, when a member of the Calcutta Corporation, was quite an insignificant person and official trappings do not either lend dignity or point to his present campaign against the Calcutta Corporation.

Innumerable Privileges!

According to the annual report on the management of U. P. Jails in 1931 the "A" class prisoners enjoy "innumerable privileges" and "apart from the fact that they are confined in jail, they suffer no real inconvenience." We doubt if the author of the report would express the same opinion if he had imagination enough to understand the feelings of such prisoners or if he had personal experience of their privileges. However, the "innumerable privileges" did not till but a few days ago include the right to get daily newspapers even at their own cost. Even now the "A" class prisoners are not permitted to read any nationalist paper. The only papers they are allowed to take at their own cost are the "Pioneer," the "Statesman" and the "Times of India," which may be trusted not to corrupt the minds of the prisoners. The "Pioneer" has the additional claim of being now partly owned by Mr. J. P. Srivastava, a member of the Government.

Their Sufferings.

It is distressing to learn in this connection that so many Congress leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Alam, Mr. Abhyankar, Miss Khorshed Naoroji, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Satyamurti and several others have long suffered or are still suffering from one or more serious complaints. Miss Naoroji, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, is said to be in an extremely weak condition. Mr. Satyamurti is to be shortly operated upon for appendicitis. Dr. Alam is said to have lost more than 50 lbs. in weight and to have low fever every day. Medical examination having revealed fibrosis of lungs, one of Dr. Alam's private doctors has expressed the opinion that unless extraordinary care is taken Dr. Alam is likely to develop phthisis. It would be a simple act of humanity and justice to release political prisoners like Miss Naoroji and Dr. Alam, and indeed all those who are seriously ill. Government know how easy it is to re-arrest them if they so desire.

Richly Deserved.

The attempt made to persuade the Improvement Trust to revise its anti-liquor policy has met with the fate it deserved. It will be remembered that some time ago the Board passed a resolution laying down that the monthly tenancies for the keeping of liquor shops on the Improvement Trust estates be terminated and that the temporary leases already granted should not be renewed. An attempt was made on Monday to get this resolution rescinded on the plea of financial stringency. But fortunately, for the reputation of the Board, the attempt was promptly scotched. A large majority of the Board had enough spirit to prefer a principle to tainted revenue and enough commonsense to realise that the shops hitherto let out to promote drunkenness could, in future, be let out remuneratively for better purposes.

SWADESHI GOODS ON VIEW

Woollens And Textiles

Mr. A. M. Mehta, General Manager, Indian Woollen Mills, writes:—

Notwithstanding the fact that "Swadeshi" has made a great head-way of recent years, still people in this country have not—through no fault of their own—the faintest idea as to what is possible and is within the bounds of practicability. To give them such an idea we would request that they pay a visit to the Bombay Millowners' Show Case at Victoria Terminus on and after 30th July 1932.

The Woollen Goods manufactured by the Indian Woollen Mills include superfine Suitings, Flannel Shirtings, Blazers, Palmbeach, Trousering, Flannels, Merino, Serges, Overcoatings, Tweeds, Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, Baby Shawls, Mufflers, Sweaters, Carpets, Knitting Yarns and a large variety of goods in attractive designs and latest shades. The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd's exhibits include Fine Dhoties, Saris, Shirtings, Twill, Longcloth, Mocklino, Jacquard Chadders, Coatings, Towels, Voiles, Mull and a large number of other varieties of Cotton Goods in fine designs and colours. Visitors' comments on these products will be welcome.

These Swadeshi articles are also on sale at fixed prices at the Indian Woollen Mills and the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Retail shops at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, at Morarji Goculdas Market, Lal Baugh, Parel, at the 'Svadeshi' (Bombay Ladies Store) Churchgate Street, Fort, and at The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Cruickshank Road.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

dia's castes. It sounds pretty, but the average Brahmin has long since bowed to the inevitable and accepted degradation as his lot. Brahmin uplift is as much a need of the day as rural uplift.

* * * *

"HE JAM SAHEB'S INDISCRETION"

—"Hindustan Times."

Surely there has never been any doubt about his sex.

Tipsy-Cake

Ottawa is getting on splendidly now. A successful termination has been predicted by Premier Bennett. He is a wily bird this Mr. Bennett and it looks as if the outcome of the Conference may be a success—for Canada.

* * * *

Mr. Bennett has announced how generous Canada means to be to the Mother Country. Referring to textiles, Mr. Bennett said that imports to Canada would be encouraged as far as possible without impairing any efficient Canadian industry, but added that the Canadian cotton industry was one of the most efficient in the world.

So you can guess that Lancashire won't exactly make her fortune out of Canada.

* * * *

In the meanwhile all the delegations have made their requirements known and Mother Britain has made her requirements known and everybody is in a state of breathless expectation,—except Canada who will "probably submit her requirements to-morrow." After carefully scrutinising the demands—beg pardon, requirements—of the others.

* * * *

"The holiness of human life must no longer be disregarded," says Dr. Bracht in his proclamation on behalf of the Prussian Government. Henceforward sabre-rattling in Prussia will be severely taboo—except when Communists have to be dealt with. They, of course, are hardly human.

* * * *

"Vandals," we are told, were responsible for defacing the memorial gates erected to commemorate the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede. On the other hand they may have been logical people who wanted to protest against this attempt to revive what Mussolini might describe as a "stinking corpse."

* * * *

"The only thing that can now be done is to formulate without delay, and in collaboration with leading Indian statesmen, a new Constitution on progressive lines, calculated to fulfil the expectations of all reasonable men."

Thus one of the correspondents that Buri Bunder keeps on tap to settle the political problems of the day in a manner convenient to the Government. The fallacy of the argument, however, lies in the failure to appreciate that the majority of men are and always will be unreasonable—and women more so.

* * * *

"The Committee has undoubtedly justified by its report the expenditure of some half a lakh that has gone to its preparation."

Not bad for a retrenchment committee.

* * * *

A novel method of encouraging mill workers to give of their best is being experimented in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Delhi. Any worker who tops the piecemeal ('sic') production is given a free joy ride in an aeroplane and his photograph is published in what they call the "Delhi Cloth Mill Gazette."

* * * *

"The Evening News of India" features this with the caption "An Example To Bombay." The Bombay Millowners are too busy at present thinking about protection and getting ready for the boom that is to follow when Japan gets dumped back on her own shores.

* * * *

But it is not considered likely that they will entertain favourably any proposal to introduce an element of joy into the lives of their workers. Like Mr. Gradgind they regard such things as frivolous and extremely demoralising to the working classes.

* * * *

Burglars broke into the Banks-hall Street Police Court, Calcutta and attempted to make off with a sum of Rs. 2,000 locked in an iron safe. Their audacity was unrewarded as they were unable to open the safe. The safe in fact was efficient—probably one of Godrej's—unlike those police safes in another city which have a habit of being deficient. If you don't understand this, pass it over.

* * * *

Paris is trying the experiment of rubber lamp posts to solve the problem created by motorists who like crashing into these silly obstructions. It is suggested that the experiment should be copied in Bombay—in Queen's Road for a start.

* * * *

We don't look for any happy results if it is. The average Bombay driver will soon get wise to the catch and make for the trees instead.

* * * *

The Raja of Bara, handled a plough at a rural uplift exhibition and was followed by a Brahmin, thus breaking a tradition, we are told, which dates from Manu who laid it down that manual labour is degrading to the first of In-

(Continued in column 6).

GOVT.'S PURDAH METHODS

Persistence In The Policy Of Mistrust

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Sir George Stanley, the Governor of Madras, yesterday offered an explanation to the Legislative Council of his action in disallowing the discussion on Sir Samuel Hoare's recent announcements. He said, of course, that in his opinion the matter is not "primarily the concern of his Government but of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India." I hope I left none of my readers in doubt yesterday that the matter is one of very deep and immediate concern to the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Legislatures and I am afraid nobody will regard this statement of His Excellency as anything more than a formal tribute to the terms of the rule which gives him such wide power in disallowing resolutions. But if the Governor has disallowed the resolution on this ground, one would suppose that there is an end of the matter and there is no need to enter into further explanations. Sir George Stanley, however, proceeded to advance reasons on other grounds for the desirability of not allowing this discussion.

A DIFFERENT PLEA.

He says that responsible leaders having made it clear that the new procedure is not acceptable to them, he, naturally, does not propose to discuss it himself, but he holds "very strongly that once it has been made clear that the proposal does not meet with favour, the less said about it at this particular juncture when all efforts are being directed, and I hope, will be successfully directed, towards finding some way out of the difficulty."

This is altogether different from the plea that the matter is not primarily the concern of the Local Government or of Sir George Stanley or of the Provincial Council, but it is a plea for a truce to discussion while the authorities in Whitehall and Simla are making strenuous endeavours to find a way out of the mess into which Sir Samuel Hoare has led them. Sir George evidently knows something about this or he would not take upon himself to tell the Council that all efforts are being directed to this purpose. Sir Samuel Hoare's last utterance left us with the impression that he had no intention at all of finding a way out of the difficulty, beyond promising to consider suggestions "within the limits" of his proposals.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

If we are to understand that all efforts are being directed towards a way out of the difficulty, we must assume that it is realised by those concerned that, there is no way out which does not reopen the door that Sir Samuel Hoare has banged, barred and bolted. And all the better. But why the Government in England, or in Simla or Sir George Stanley and Sir John Anderson should suppose that they are going to help matters by stifling discussion in the Local Legislatures passes my comprehension.

I am assuming, of course, and do so willingly that they are sincere in their efforts to find a way out of the difficulty and assuming that, surely, it follows that discussions of the kind that Sir George Stanley refuses to allow, far from embarrassing them ought, on the contrary, to be very helpful to them in their efforts. It would enable them to understand more fully the point of view of those they will have to satisfy if the difficulty is to be solved, and to receive suggestions from their own friends as to the best way of doing it. But, no. They are apparently going to repeat the mistake of arriving at a decision by confidential confabulations in Whitehall and between Whitehall and Simla—and I daresay, between Simla and the Provinces, despite the assertion that it is not the latter's concern—and in the end a decision will be produced without knowing beforehand whether it will be generally acceptable or not.

IN THE FASHION.

Sir George Stanley, after the gubernatorial fashion of the day, referred to his personal anxiety for the passing of a Bill which would "usher in a new era in this country" and his "cherished hope" that it may be his privilege to inaugurate the reforms in his own province, where he is confident, they will be worked for the good of the Presidency and its inhabitants. His Excellency had better make up his mind that there is not the remotest chance of his cherished hope being realised, if things go on in the way that they are being conducted now, unless he is lucky enough to secure an indefinite extension of his term of office.

CURIOUS!

It is curious that all these people in high places who are always so ready with protestations of their anxiety to inaugurate constitutional methods in the country, are so contemptuous of constitutional practice within the restricted limits of the present system. If Sir George Stanley has really persuaded himself that the Congress represents a small minority of the people, it is a pity that he and others of the same persuasion cannot bring themselves to treat even the majority with respect and allow them some freedom of discussion, which would be, at least, a suitable and desirable preparation for the days of enlightened constitutional rule to come; instead of treating them like children in a nursery or disgruntled college students who must keep quiet and accept the decisions of their pastors and masters.

USELESS WARNINGS.

It seems useless to try and make those presently responsible for British policy and methods in this country realise that they will never achieve anything as long as they keep up this brick-wall of distrust between themselves and the people they want, presumably, to satisfy. If they cannot even trust their own friends to indulge in a little plain-speaking it is futile to utter fresh warnings that this process of trying to settle everything behind the purdah will never get them anywhere.

If they are not prepared to return to the policy of complete trust and co-operation, which was inaugurated, if not entirely fulfilled, by the Delhi Pact, they are merely wasting their time and they would do better to let Sir Samuel Hoare go his own way and shoulder his way through all opposition in this country to the realisation of his own conception of the kind of constitutional reform that is desirable for India.

IF THERE WERE NO CONGRESS.

These contemptuous references to the Congress as a small minority can only provoke surprise and amusement even from the Liberals, who have cut themselves off from the Congress. If it were not for this 'contemptuous minority" there would have been no talk of reform in the country at all. It was the Congress that produced the Morley-Minto Reforms, such as they were. It was the Congress that produced the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, such as they were. It was the Congress, and the Congress alone, that forced Lord Irwin to set up the Round Table Conference, and it is the Congress that, even now, is forcing the British Cabinet to try and frame some sort of constitution, that they hope will put an end to political agitation in the country. Every political party in the country has learned its lessons from the Congress, and if to-morrow a new constitution were set up, which would satisfy the Liberals, the Communalists and all the other minorities, even if it did not satisfy the Congress, it would be the Congress they would have to thank for providing the feast of loaves and fishes they would settle down to enjoy.

GONE FOR EVER.

But the days when it was possible to impose upon India a scheme of reforms acceptable only to a small minority are gone for ever. Sir George Stanley and those who think with him are nursing a delusion which will bring disaster, if they are under the impression that there is any possibility of working a settlement which leaves the Congress out of account. But I am afraid Sir George Stanley is himself in a very small minority among British administrators and statesmen who still cherish this delusion. Far more is going on behind the purdah than most people could possibly suspect and Sir George himself may be ignorant of the fact that there is a full realisation in Whitehall of the essential need for securing the adhesion of the Congress to any scheme for a constitution that may be proposed.

There are possible surprises in store for people who are obsessed with the idea, or try to deceive themselves into the belief, that the Congress represents a contemptuous minority which can be left out of consideration as a factor in the working of a new constitution. But I am unable to write more on this subject for the moment.

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KARACHI.

"WILL MR. BIRLA OBLIGE ?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Horniman's article in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," I am directed to inform you that the resolution as quoted by him in his article on "Will Mr. Birla oblige" is materially inaccurate. The correct text of clause 3 of the resolution as adopted by the Federation runs as under:—

"(3) The Federation feels that having regard to the repressive policy and having regard to the experience of its delegation in London at the last session of the Round Table Conference, participation by its representative in the work of the Consultative Committee can be productive of no good to national interests unless—

(a) there is a genuine desire on the part of the Government to change 'that' policy and to discuss and come to an agreement with the progressive opinion of India on the questions of financial autonomy, safeguards, reservations and trading rights;

(b) towards this end, the Consultative Committee is at liberty to have a free and full discussion on the various questions connected with finance and the questions connected with trading rights, financial safeguards, etc. are referred to a Committee composed of an equal number of British and Indian experts, the latter to be such men as command the confidence of this Federation."

It would have been fair if Mr. Horniman before criticising the attitude of the Federation, had taken some trouble to verify the text of the resolution as supplied to him with the official text of the resolution as passed by the Federation and incorporated in the proceedings of its Fifth Annual Meeting, a copy of which was sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" under letter No. F.605 dated 4th May, 1932, (vide page 66 of the Report). I am enclosing a copy of this report for your ready reference. I hope you will give full publicity to this letter to clear off any misunderstanding that might have been created by Mr. Horniman's article in the public regarding the attitude taken up by the Federation at its last annual meeting in connection with the repressive policy of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. MULNERKAR,
Secretary.
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

(We gladly give publicity to the above letter. Mr. Horniman will no doubt deal with the matter in due course).

G. S. M. COLLEGE

A New Appointment

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In a letter the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, the Commissioner refers to the Committee resolution sanctioning leave of absence for an aggregate period of one year, two months and five days to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital and the Seth G.S.M. College, and submits the following proposals for acting arrangements, vice Dr. Mehta.

Dr. V.R. Khanolkar was appointed to act as Dean in addition to his own duties with effect from March 3, and I now recommend that his appointment as Dean should be continued for the remaining period of Dr. Mehta's leave, on the same terms, and conditions as before with one modification. Considering the comparatively long period for which the present appointment is to continue, and the strenuous nature of the teaching work to be done in the subjects of pathology and bacteriology, Dr. Khanolkar has represented to me that it will not be possible for him to carry out all the duties of the professor of pathology and bacteriology in addition to the duties of the Dean without some assistance.

HEAVY WORK.

It has to be remembered that the offices of the Dean and the professor of pathology and bacteriology are both whole-time offices, and their combination in one individual for long periods cannot but adversely affect the work of those offices. I am, therefore, satisfied that some relief is absolutely essential; and proposed to entrust Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, M.D. (Bom.), part-time associate professor on Rs. 300 per month with the teaching work in pathology and bacteriology. For these combined duties I propose to create a temporary appointment of associate professor on Rs. 450 per month net, keeping the present post of associate professor on Rs. 300 per month in abeyance.

I now request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acting appointment of Dr. Khanolkar as Dean of the College and the Hospital in addition to his own duties subject to the modification stated above.

MRS. KAMALA SETHI, M.A., the first Indian lady to be elected member of the Royal Geographical Society, London. She took her M.A. degree of the Punjab University in 1930 and devoted herself to the study of Georgraphy. She was member this year.

DR. ANSARI

Halt During Journey To Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Nationalist Muslim leader and ex-president of the Congress, who left Delhi yesterday, and was expected here to-day, did not arrive. A group of press reporters and cameramen who waited for the arrival of the Punjab Mail at Victoria Terminus, this afternoon, were disappointed when they found that the doctor, who was believed to have travelled by that train, was not there.

From inquiries it appears that Dr. Ansari who got into the Punjab Mail on Tuesday morning at Delhi, and was travelling with his family, got down, this morning at Manmad.

It is thought that he might have proceeded to a place in the Nizam's dominions to meet some relatives, and may also pay a flying visit to Hyderabad (Deccan).

He is expected in Bombay in a day or two, as he is to leave for England on August 7.

SATYAMURTI TO BE OPERATED FOR APPENDICITIS

MADRAS, August 1.

It is understood that Mr. S. Satyamurti who had been ill and an 'in-patient' in the General Hospital for sometime is suffering from diabetes and chronic appendicites. He was found to have diabetes on examination after admission, and is now being treated for it. It is expected that he will be operated on shortly, for appendicites. His weight has gone down from 132 to 118-1|2 pounds.—A.P.

OLYMPIC SPORTS

More New Records

LOS ANGELES, August 3.

The following are further results of the Olympic Games:—

800 METRES FINAL:

Hampson (Brit.) first, Wilson (Canada) second, and Edwards (Canada) third.

Time: One minute 49-8|10 seconds, which is the world's Olympic record. This is Britain's first success in Olympic Games this year. Britain has won this event in the last four Olympiads.

LONG JUMP FINAL:

Gordon (U. S.) 25 feet and 0-3|4 in.

Lord Burghley and Finlay (Brit.) finished second and third in the first semi-final of 110 metres hurdles the winner of which was Keller (U. S.) in 145|10 seconds, which is the Olympic record. Sutton India finished third in the first heat to Welscher (Germany). Sutton qualified for the semi-final in which he was fourth to Keller Burghley and Finlay and therefore did not qualify for the final.

In the 200 metres Vernieux (India) was not placed in the first round to Pearson (Canada) and Joubert (South Africa).

WOMEN'S 100 METRES FINAL:

Stella Walsh (Poland).

Time: 11-9|10 seconds, which is a world's record. Eileen Hiscock (Brit.) was fourth.

THROWING THE DISCUSS FINAL:

Lilian Copeland (U. S.) 133ft. and 1 inch, which is a world's record.—Reuter.

C-IN-C RETURNS TO POONA.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Poona to-night from Ahmednagar where he had gone to inspect the troops.—A. P.

LEILA-MAJNUN TRAGEDY UNFOLDED IN CORONER'S COURT

Young Muslim Youth Ends His Life When The Girl He Adored Was Engaged To Other Man

A pathetic tale of love lies behind the story of the death of a young educated Muslim of Bombay as revealed in the Coroner's Court on Wednesday.

He was desperately in love with a young Muslim girl and wanted to marry her. She, too, was willing. But the opposition from her mother was formidable. The fear that the girl would be married to another man was more than he could bear.

He ended his life by taking poison.

A portion of a love letter said to have been addressed by the girl to the youth was read in court by Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the friends of the youth at the inquest which was postponed till August 3.

MAD AFTER YOU.

Pledging her love to the youth the letter says: "I have almost become mad after you. Only God knows through what ordeal and trials I am passing. I am leaving no stone unturned to persuade my mother and others to agree to our marriage. Death seems to me to be a better alternative. I cannot bear this. In heaven at least we shall be happy.

"You are asking my permission to depart from this world, but I ask your's first. You are everything to me and you can command me. Please do nothing rash before giving me permission to depart from this world."

LEILA AND MAJNUN.

The above was a reply to a letter in which the youth is said to have sworn that his love to the girl was greater than Majnun's love for Leila and that if he did not succeed in marrying her it would end in a tragedy as great as the love epic "Leila and Majnun."

ENDS BY SWALLOWING POISON

Rehman Abdul Hafiz, aged 25, employed in the Indian Radio Cable Company, ended his life by swallowing a large quantity of poison.

The tragedy occurred early on Wednesday morning in his room at Arcadia Building, near the Nagpada police station. A room mate found Hafiz in agony at about 2 a.m., and hurriedly summoned a doctor.

The doctor found that Hafiz had swallowed nearly an ounce of potash cynide, which was enough to kill 60 persons. Hafiz died within 15 minutes. A bottle labelled "poison" was found near his bed.

A letter addressed to the police and a note to his friend were found on his body.

SHE ADORED HIM.

Hafiz had made it clear to his friends that he was deeply in love with a Muslim girl. The girl also adored him and wanted to marry him but the opposition to the marriage by the mother and brother-in-law of the girl was an insuperable barrier.

The young man was determined to marry the girl and tried to persuade the parents of the girl to agree to the marriage. When he failed in this he sought a legal remedy.

WHEN LAW FAILED TO HELP HIM.

Only yesterday Hafiz filed a petition before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the alleged wrongful restraint and confinement of the girl by her mother and brother-in-law who, he alleged were taking her out of Bombay the next day to arrange a marriage with another man, against her will. The complaint filed narrated how he came to meet the girl and alleged that the girl's mother and brother-in-law opposed the marriage.

When the girl was produced in court she stated that she was willing to stay with her mother and would persuade her mother to allow her to marry the youth. The Magistrate accordingly ordered her to be kept with her mother.

The sequel to this was the tragic suicide of the youth.

GIRL'S THREAT.

The City Coroner held an inquest over the body of Hafiz at which a friend of the deceased, Mahomed Cassum Haji, a wireless engineer, gave evidence. Witness stated that Hafiz often told him that he was in love with a girl. The girl also loved him to such an extent that she used to tell him that if she was not allowed to marry him she would commit suicide.

Mr. Haji, who appeared for the friends of Hafiz, stated that the girl and her mother would have to be called as witnesses at the inquest.

The inquest was adjourned to August 8 to enable the Nagpada police to complete investigations.

INVESTITURE AT POONA

To Be Held On Friday

The following press note is issued:—

"At the Investiture to be held at Government House, Poona, on Friday (5th inst) at 9-45 p.m. His Excellency the Governor intends to present:—

The sanad of the hereditary title of Raja to Lt. H. H. Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao 'alias' Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Raja of Sangli.

The Sanad of the personal title of Raja to Raja Sardar Lakhamgouda Basavprabhu, Sar Desai of Vantmuri.

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Mr. Robert Duncan Bell.

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to—

Mr. Hattiangadi S. Rau; Mr. Herbert R. Gould; Mr. Arthur C. John Bailey; Mr. Pherozeshaw J. Marzban; Mr. Gurunath V. Bewoor; Mr. Hugh Dow.

The Insignia of an Officer in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to—Major Ronald Stuart Moberly; Lt. Col. Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Dosabhai Khambata; Mr. Neville Bernard Deane; and Rao Bahadur Manekl'al Lallubhai.

The Insignia of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order to —Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao Narayan Tawde and Mr. Cajetan Francis Borges.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL Cl. L.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Dr. William Nunan; Mrs. Agnes Ferguson McKenzie, and Mr. Charles E. Vall.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to—

Mrs. Umabai Parchure; Mr. Shripad K. Belvalkar; Mr. Joseph L. Pinto; Mrs. Esme Easterley; Pirzada Saiyid Sardar A. R. Rafia; Mr. Vishnu S. Sukhtankar.

The Bar to the King's Police Medal to Sir Patrick Kelly.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

The King's Police Medal to—Constable Soma Adar; Constable Bhimaji R. Gund; Mr. Lakman R. Kolekar; Head-Constable Jan Gul Khan Gul; Head-Constable Dasratha G. Gavane; Mr. Mahamadkhan Gawaskhan and Mr. James A. Knappett.

The Insignia of an Associate Serving Brother of the Order of St. John Jerusalem to Dr. Thomas Scoresby-Jackson.

The British Empire Medal to—Excise Jamadar Mahomed Khan Chote Khan; Sergeant Reginald Simmer; Excise Constable Baptist Joseph D'Souza; Raghu Lakshman.

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BENNET'S HINT TO BRITAIN

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.

The Empire Economic Conference is approaching a decisive stage. The United Kingdom delegation spent all the day examining the situation in the light of the Dominions' Delegations requirements, most of which are now known, with the exception of those of Canada which will probably be submitted to-morrow The United Kingdom delegates can then discuss at least tentative proposals directly with the Dominions.

To-day's proceedings of the monetary commission are described as an eminently practical talk on commodity prices and the possibility of stabilising exchange within the Empire.—Reuter.

CANADA'S "OFFER"

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.

Successful termination of the Imperial Economic Conference before August 20 was predicted by Mr. Bennett, Premier of Canada and chairman of the Conference, in an interview given to international journalists. He gave an impression that the conference was advancing successfully. It was desirable, he said, that there should be preference on wheat either by quota or by tariffs, and added that both methods had been explored but conclusions had not been reached.

Referring to textiles, Mr. Bennett said that imports to Canada would be encouraged as far as possible without impairing any efficient Canadian industry, but added that the Canadian cotton industry was one of the most efficient in the world.—Reuter.

TARIFF BOARD SIGNS REPORT

Document Despatched To Simla

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The report of the Indian Tariff Board in connection with the emergency inquiry it was asked to conduct into the recent fall in the prices of imported piecegoods was signed and despatched to the Government of India to-day.

Closest secrecy is being maintained as to the contents.

The report should reach the Commerce Department of the Government of India on Friday.

It is expected that two or three days will elapse before the Government's decision on the Report is published as the matter will have to be referred first to the Secretary of State.

It Isn't True

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Inquiries in authoritative circles show that there is no foundation whatever for the report that the Governor of Bengal is proceeding to England on leave at the end of the month.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Apg. 3.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Aug. 4.
Bengal Maru, Amano, Kobe.
Shwedagon, Russell, Rangoon.
C/o Calcuta, Henderson, Karachi
Chakrata, Grace, Calcutta.
Barpeta, Backnell, Busrah.

LOADING.
Bombay, Apg. 3.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Narkundaf for Sydney
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda is expected to arrive here to-day at about 4 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 97 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., the same day.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo

S SS wedagon:—The B I P Co's steamer Shwedagon will sail today for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S City of Calcutta:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Calcutta will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakrata will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

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THE CHACO WAR

S. American States To Enforce Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Alarmed at the reports of fighting in the Chaco region, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Uruguay have signed the appeal to fourteen other American Governments to join in representations to enforce peace between Bolivia and Paraguay.—Reuter.

IN LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The National Eustidefod, the greatest event in the Welsh calendar, is being held at Port Talbot, Glamorgan, this week. The programme, which attracts Weshmen from all corners of the world, includes competitions in choral instrumental and solo music, and address in Welsh by Mr. Lloyd George and crowning of the nation bard for the year.—B.O.W.

JUTE MILL STRIKE IN HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, August 2.

About 1,800 weavers of the Ganges Jute Mills Howrah, who struck work on Monday afternoon over a proposed cut in wages, were joined to-day by other operatives, as a result of which the mill had to suspend work. Altogether about 2,500 operative are on strike.—A.P.

SHIPPING SHOCK TO CLYDE

LONDON, August 2.

Owing to the trade depression the Rothesay Dock, one of the biggest on the Clyde, is being closed. Its work will be divided between two others.

The Rothesay Dock was opened in 1907 and has quays and sidings occupying seventy-five acres. —Reuter.

THE GANGES BANK ATTACK

ALLAHABAD August 2.

In connection with the assault on Mr. R. N. Bobb, a member of the editorial staff of the "Pioneer", who was attacked with a sword, while he was spending an evening with a lady friend on the banks of the Ganges, five miles away from Allahabad the latest information shows that two men, a Christian and a Muslim, were put up for identification by Mrs. Oram, the lady who accompanied Mr. Bobb on the day of the assault but she did not identify either as the assailant. After a house search both of them were released. —A.P.

DELHI MISSES AIR MAIL

KARACHI, August 3

The West-bound air mail left Karachi this morning at 9|45 with three passengers, including Wing-Commander A.T. Whitelock (Officer Commanding R.A.F., Drigh Road).

The Delhi Flying Club machine with mails left Jodhpur this morning at 5|30, but owing to bad weather, had to go back and the Delhi mails missed the outgoing air mail.—A.P.

COWES REGATTA

LONDON, Aug. 2.

At the Cowes Regatta to-day Queen Mary's Cup for 15-ton yachts was won by Sir Geoffrey Feilding's "Rosemary." Major Powers Clark's "Yaruna" was second and Mr. Chaplin's "Coral" third. There were nine starters. The King's "Brittania" was less than a minute behind.—B.O.W.

IN MOTIHARI

MOTIHARI, July 29.

About 75 arrests have been effected from July 15 in connection with raids at Congress offices at Motihari, Suganow and Pupariahia.

Srimati Ramsurat Debi and six other women, who were arrested in connection with the raid at Motihi, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from three to five weeks.

Sixteen other volunteers, who were arrested in connection with celebration of "Prisoners Day", on July 4, were awarded sentences ranging from four to seven weeks. —A.P.

JUDGE NOT TO BLAME

Jury's Verdict In Chowpaty Accident

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I tried my best to save the boy from being knocked down. I could not have done anything more," said Mr. Justice Barlee, giving evidence before the City Coroner, this morning, at an inquest held over the death of a six-year old Hindu boy.

Mr. Justice Barlee was driving his car along Chowpaty Road last evening when a boy named Prabhashankar Vishwanath Joshi attempted to cut across and in doing so was knocked down. The boy died on the way to hospital.

CROSSING THE ROAD.

The father of the child, Vishwanath Jaggannath, a clerk, residing at Gaiwadi, examined, stated that he went out with his five-year old son to Chowpaty last evening. They sat for a while on the sands and then witness took the child to the footpath and asked him to sit on a bench. Witness himself went over to the other side of the road to hire a victoria to return home. In the meanwhile he saw the child crossing the road and coming in his direction. "I shouted to him to go back. He was going back when a car going in the direction of the Band Stand knocked him down."

JUDGE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Justice Barlee, in his evidence, stated that yesterday at 5-45 p.m. he was driving his car from the direction of the Sandhurst Bridge towards the Band Stand. When he came opposite the junction of French Road he happened to be driving about the middle of the road as there were cars parked on the left.

Suddenly, he noticed a small boy half way between the kerb of the footpath and the centre of the road. The boy was running fast across the road. Witness pulled up the brakes of the car violently and swerved to the right to prevent the boy being knocked down. But it was no use. The boy was run over by the front of the car. Witness stopped the car and alighted and saw the boy lying at the rear about three or four feet away from the car. The boy was badly injured. Witness was removing the boy in a taxi to hospital when he succumbed to his injuries on the way.

Replying to questions put by the jury, Mr. Justice Barlee said that he was driving at a speed of about 15 to 20 miles an hour, and he did not see the boy till he was half way between the kerb and his car.

"I tried my best to save the boy. I could not have done anything more," he concluded.

EXCLAMATION.

The Rev. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, in his evidence, stated that at about 5-50 p.m. yesterday he was being driven by his chauffeur in his car from the direction of the Sandhurst Bridge. When the car reached the junction of the French Road his chauffeur applied the brakes with an exclamation. "I looked up and saw a car coming from the opposite diretion. I learnt later that the car belonged to Mr. Justice Barlee. I saw a child in front of that car. It was crossing the road but I cannot say from which direction the child came. My impression was that the child was crossing the road from the Wilson College side to the seashore," added the witness.

Purshottam Dayaram, a Hindu residing at Mumbadevi, stated that he had been for a walk at Chowpatty last evening. He saw the boy running across the road to his father who was on the other side and the car knocked him down.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the valut of the skull and held that the child was accidentally knocked down.

ZAMINDAR AND REVOLVER

Arms Act Appeal Succeeds

BURDWAN, July 30.

Mr. J. De, Sessions Judge of Burdwan, disposed of the case in which Anandamohan Konar, a zamindar of Katwa sub-division, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 by Mr. R. L. De, subdivisional officer of Katwa, for possession of an unlicensed revolver and two live cartridges.

The judge acquitted the accused, as in his opinion the accused could not be said to be in the exclusive possession of the trunk in which the arms were found. It may be that the enemies of the accused, who are his co-sharers, had a hand in the matter.—A. P.

KONKAN TO HAVE HEAVY RAIN

STRONG MONSOON IN MYSORE

POONA, Aug. 3.

Rainfall will increase in Malabar, Burma, Assam and Bengal and monsoon will continue strong in Konkan and active in Deccan and Bihar and Orissa.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Konkan and Lower Burma during next thirtysix hours.

The monsoon has been strong in Konkan and Mysore and active in Deccan, West Rajputana, Northwest India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab Hills, West Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, West Central India, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amount of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Gwa three inches each Amherst and Bhamo one and a half; Tezpur, Silchar, Cherrapunji, Ranchi Darbhanga and Gaya one; Barisal threequarters; Calcutta, Jalpaiguri a half; Patna a quarter; Dehra Dun, Mukteswar and Chanda one; Gorakhpur threequarters; Agra a quarter; Mount Abu four; Barmer one and a half; Simla, Dharampore Jodhpur and Deesa threequarters; Dalhousie a half; Murree, Multan, Chhor, and Cherat a quarter; Ratnagiri and Mahableshwar three; Marmagao, Khandala and Matheran two; Cuddapan one and a half; Karwar one; Belgaum, Nizamabad and Mysore threequarters; Miraj, Chitaldrug, Calicut, Bellary, Anantapur and Cocanada a half; Bombay Salem and Madras a quarter.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-8-32, rainfall at Colaba Point 0.25"; Fort 0.20"; J. J. Hospital 0.18."; Total since 1st June to date rainfall at Colaba Point 46.52; Fort 53.46"; J. J. Hospital 51.08."

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, rainfall at Colaba Point 37.61"; Fort 41.13"; J. J. Hospital 39.36. Total for the corresponding period of 1931 rainfall at Colaba Point 55.87"; Fort 62.44" J. J. Hospital 56.95".

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. 3-8-1932.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours +.021"

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.7 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three out of the four lakes in which water is stored for supply to Bombay, are now overflowing. The one that has not reached the overflowing level is the Vehar Lake which contains now 8,251 million gallons of water, which is only 869 millions less than its full capacity. The Tansa began to overflow on July 27, while the Tulsi and the Powai were full by July 11.

No water was sent to the reservoirs in Bombay during the week ending July 30 from the Tulsi and the Pawai Lakes. The Vehar and the Tansa Lakes supplied 83 and 507 million gallons respectively in the period. The consumption of water in the City during the week was 10 million gallons more than the corresponding period last year.

U. S. AND WORLD CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

The United States has accepted the invitation for a world conference.—Reuter.

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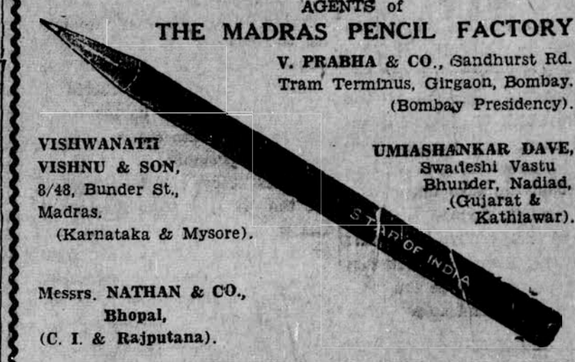

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UMIASHANKAR DAVE, Swadeshi Vastu Bhunder, Nadiad, (Gujarat & Kathiawar).

Messrs. NATHAN & CO., Bhopal, (C. I. & Rajputana).

ADVANCE IN PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The "Times" index to the principal wholesale commodity prices shows an advance of 3.2 per cent. for July, representing the first rise since February. Taking the 1913 prices as equal to 100 the index reached the peak in 1920 of 320, dropped in 1928 to 137.5 and in February last stood at 100. The level to-day is 93.2.

The advance last month was of a general character, the outstanding rise being 7.8 per cent. in textiles. Raw materials have been gradually developing a better tone for the past two months.—B.O.W.

Commencing From 6th August
Brilliant Musical Extravaganza Ever Blazed on the Screen a Talkie
CHATRA BAKAVALI
IN HINDI With
KAJJAN & NISSAR
Also Songs by MUKTAR BEGUM
GLOBE TALKIES

Please note the date 13th AUGUST SATURDAY.
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Krishnavatar
Wonder Talkie of the Year
KRISHNA CINEMA

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Adulteration Of Indian Cotton

Has Act Of 1925 Succeeded In Checking The Evil?

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAD. III*

To deal with the malpractices and for the prorotion of the growth of long stapled cotton. The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted under the Cotton Cess Act in March 1923. It started in its first session consideration of ways to prevent fraudulent adulterations. The available publications show that the Vice-President endorsed the conclusion of the special subcommittee who felt that the only solution of the problem was the licensing of gins and presses. Other methods could at best be palliatives.

Prominent trade magnates and baders of industry while supporting the conclusion of the subcommittee as accepted by the Vice-President added that (1) The East India Cotton Association could only deal with cotton that came to Bombay and that only if tendered against Hedge Contracts and that the Association could do no more than insist on strictness in passing cotton for staple. They had no voice in up country conditions.

EFFECTIVE CHECK OF PENALTY.

It was also discovered then that the penalty of closing a factory for a whole season which could be enforced if licensing were introduced would be most effective Not only would it mean a loss of interest on capital but loss of reputation. There was also a demand and assurance from large buyers that they were out to buy pure cotton at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 "on" for pure cotton. It is needless to emphasise that this higher price which may well be known as "Purity Premium" would inure to the benefit of the grower and the pure fibre would restore the reputation of Indian cotton.

UNANIMOUS DECISION.

During its subsequent career the Central Cotton Committee fully discussed the main issue and the members were unanimous in concluding that an All-India Act should be enforced enabling local Governments to frame rules providing for certain minimum requirements in ginneries and presses and that licensing of gins and presses should be enforced by a resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council, approving of the notification for that purpose.

DRAFT BILL.

In consequence of such a counsel of perfection for justice to the grower and the ultimate user as also for benefit of all India, a draft bill for the regulation of gins and presses was introduced. This Bill also provided that the All-India Act should also include an enabling clause empowering local Governments to introduce a system of licensing ginning and pressing factories. This clause should only be operative if brought into effect by a notification approved by a resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council.

ACT OF 1925.

The Act received final assent in March 1925. It provided a procedure for (1) the identification of bales by special numbers and marks on them. (2) for the ascertainment of their ownership, (3) for the maintenance of statistical records and periodical submission of certain returns.

In spite of the preponderating convergence of opinion in fovour an enabling clause for licensing it was kept in abeyance for future enactment, giving in the meanwhile further opportunity to the trade to adjust itself.

The trade however, in its selfishness, intensively accentuated by industrial stagnation and economic confusion all the world over would not be awakened to its responsibility.

INEFFECTIVE CONTROL.

Ample evidence has accumulated in the archives of the Central Cotton Committee that factory owners were not ignorant of the mixing that went on in their concerns. Tangible proofs were adduced that it was common knowledge in the trade that press owners were frequently offered special pressing rates if they would agree that no member of the staff should enter the press house or what was known as the mixing room. Admissions were noted of offers made to and refused by honest owners of special gratification if they connived at adulterations.

IF THE CLAUSE IS ENFORCED.

Instances were on record that in the Nizam State where the licensing enactment was enforced damping was caught. The defaulting presses were closed in the Seoni District. It was there that a firm after only a couple of months working had to close their press for want of work inspite of their low rates for pressing because they would not allow or wince at deliberate damping.

Opposition to any beneficent legislation for the native purity of the fibre still continued. It was pointed out to the Central Committee that if they were whole-hearted in their desire to stop the present malpractices they must take a firm stand and be prepared for a certain amount of opposition. They averred that the only practical way of tackling the problem was to deal with the gin owner and the press owner. There was further emphasising of the fact that there would undoubtedly be opposition from factory owners vut it was pointed out that it was the duty of the Cotton Committee to devise checks on malpractices which were clearly injuring the grower and very pertinently it was asked whether the interests of the factory owner should be allowed to outweigh the requirements both of the grower and the buyer, (and may we add to the detriment of the honest factory owner?

*They still continue to suffer.

(To Be Continued.)

Previous articles appeared on July 23rd and 30th.

MR. ROCKEFELLER

A Birthday Message

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Mr John D. Rockefeller celebrated his 93rd birthday on July 3 with a plea to the nation, "humbled by mistakes of extravagance, selfishness, and indifference," to go forward with God.

The aged millionaire, who twenty-one years ago gave up the control of seven-eights of the country's oil industry, pointed out that he had been through seven grave business depressions, and that "prosperity always returned, and will again." He asked, Americans to play their part courageously in building a better world.

Mr. Rockefeller is confident that he will live to be a hundred if his friends permit him to concentrate upon maintaining his good health and spare him from worries. Worry, he said, poisons the system. He spent his birthday on his estate of 8000 acres near Tarrytown, New York State, pursuing the daily routine he has devised for the conservation of his bodily resources.

He gave a birthday dmner to which a few members of the family were invited. To the few friends who were permitted to call to extend their congratulations he presented new five-cent (2-1|2d) pieces instead f the customary dimes (5d).

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THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,
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to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

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our goods equals any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

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This is what everyone asks, now let us give you the reasons.

Pyjama Suits from Rs. 3/-.

In the old days, when money was plentiful, cloth sold itself, so to speak, and the ordinary intermediates were found fairly satisfactory. But to-day things are different---the public has no wish to pay for all these middlemen's profits; so, far-seeing firms such as EDSU sell direct to the public, who thus are able to enjoy the economies of the "Factory to family" policy. Come to an EDSU shop and you will see for yourself the amazing cheapness of EDSU materials. You will have the whole range of EDSU products to choose from, a range wide enough to ensure you finding something that will suit your tastes.

Striped Shirts from Rs. 2/4.

EDSU shops give you the choice of buying your cloth by the yard, or of buying made-up articles. Everything for your home or your personal wardrobe is stocked, and everything has the EDSU cheapness.

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9, Forbes Street, Fort. 67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
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EDSU shops contain bargains for both men and women.
If ever you want any cloth for your home, no matter for what purpose, you may rely implicitly on EDSU.

FLOGGING FOR ROBBERY

JUDGE ON NEED OF STERN MEASURES

Banks Broken Into

Nine men have been ordered to be flogged for robbery with violence in England.

One of the cases, in which three prisoners were found guilty, was that of the £23,000 theft from bank officials at Portsmouth. Mr. Justice Avory, at Winchester Assizes, ordered the "cat" for each of the convicted men.

Six persons who appeared at the Old Bailey are to receive strokes either with the "cat" or birch.

In addition to fifteen strokes with the "cat", the following sentences were passed on the three men accused at Winchester:

John Parker, 48, painter, five years' penal servitude;

Alfred George Hinds, 43, dealer, four years; and

Benjamin John Bennett, 30, motor mechanic, three years.

It is stated that as the treasurer of Lloyds Bank at Portsmouth and a messenger were taking a bag, containing £23,977 in notes, to the Post Office, a car in which were four men pulled up. One man jumped out and struck down the messenger with a blunt instrument, snatched the bag, and the car drove away at a terrific speed. None of the money had been recovered.

A woman witness for the prosecution declared that she saw Parker strike down the messenger. She was positive it was Parker, because the memory of his face was so imprinted in her mind that she could not sleep at night.

LEADER OF GANG.

Inspector Turner proved several convictions against Parker, including one of seven years' penal servitude for burglary and wounding. He was the leader of a gang of expert criminals, said witness. He would stop at nothing in the commission of crime. Hinds was a criminal of the most desperate type, with a long list of convictions, including three years' penal servitude for burglary.

Bennett had been long suspected by Scotland Yard as the driver of cars used in many smash-and-grab raids. He had several convictions for theft.

Parker asked the judge to give corporal punishment if it would lighten his sentence, so that he could get back to his wife and children sooner.

Mr. Justice Avory told prisoners that the time had come when stern measures must be taken to repress that class of offence.

ATTACK ON CASHIER.

Four men who had taken part in the "hold-up" of a cashier and secretary at Stratofrd, and were said to have met at a house in what they referred to as "Hell's Kitchen," received sentences as follows:

Charles Norman Ross (26), baker, three years' penal servitude and twelve strokes with the "cat."

Patrick Frederick Moore (23), cook, eighteen months' hard labour, and twelve strokes with the "cat."

John Albert Redpath (18), labourer, and

Harry Bond (21), fitter, each twelve months in the second division and eighteen strokes with the birch.

Frederick Stewart (24), labourer, who pleaded guilty to receiving only, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

RETURNING FROM BANK.

Mr. L. A. Byrne, prosecuting, explained that Mr. Arthur Holmes and Nr. James Thomas Fisher, cashier and assistant secretary respectively of Dexine Ltd., were returning from the bank with about £120 in wages when they were attacked. About £20 of the money was in an attache case which Mr. Holmes was carrying.

Mr. Fisher received a violent blow which fractured his jaw and necessitated treatment in hospital, while Mr. Holmes was struck on the face and arms, causing him to drop the case. One of the men picked it up. Prisoners got away in a waiting motor-car driven by Redpath, but were arrested later.

Detective-Inspector Edmonds mentioned that Bond's house in Poplar had been the meeting-place of the prisoners except Stewart, and it was to this place that the attache case was taken and burnt. It was known among the men themselves as "Hell's Kitchen." The meetings took place in the absence of Bond's mother, and she had no knowledge of what was going on.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), passing sentence, said that the case illustrated the utter lack of discipline and the ruthlessness of some young men of the present day.

He awarded Mr. William Harradine £5, and Mrs. Long and Mrs. Evans £3 each for the assistance they had given to the police.

PUSHED THROUGH WINDOW.

For robbery with violence from Mrs. Katherine Youles, of Hampstead, William Spriggs (19), wood machinist, and John Salmon (19), warehouse assistant, were each ordered fifteen strokes with the birch. Spriggs also received a sentence of fourteen months and Salmon eleven months' imprisonment in the second division.

Mr. Frank Powell, prosecuting, said that Mrs. Youles had been making a weekly collection when she was attacked in Dunboyne-street, Hampstead. Spriggs seized her attache case, containing between £3 and £4, while Salmon gave her a push through a shop window. Her hand was cut and she suffered from severe shock.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) awarded Mrs. Youles £25 in recognition of her courage.

BABYLONIAN POEM

"Etana And The Eagle"

Professor Langdon has gathered together the fragments of "The Legend of Etana and the Eagle," the famous Babylonian poem, hitherto little known, because of difficulty of access. It is true, says C.J. Gadd, that so much of the text is lost that we are still unable to see the real point of the story.

As it survives, in fragments which belong partly to the 20th and partly to the 7th century before Christ, there are two main episodes. After a few lines which refer to the early days of the world, according to Babylonian ideas, we are introduced to the story of the alliance of the serpent and the eagle, which was treacherously violated when the eagle devoured the young one of the serpent. On the advice of the Sun-God, to whom he complained, the serpent concealed himself in the dead body of an ox, and, when the eagle came to prey upon it, caught him, tore off his wings, and cast him into a pit.

SECOND EPISODE.

After some further episode, now lost, appears Etana, who was said to have been a King of Kish, the 13th to reign after the Flood. It seems that he was distressed because he had no son, and appealed to the Sun-God in turn to bring him to "the plant of birth" which should make his wife fruitful. He was told to go and find the eagle who, now revived, offered to carry him up to heaven, where, it seems, the "plant of birth" was to be found. Clinging to the eagle's breast, Etana rose into the air, and looked down every now and then, seeing the earth and sea becoming smaller.

But Etana became frightened, and he and the eagle fell downwards together. It seems that they did not attain to the "plant of life," and perhaps, they were killed in the fall, though the rest of the story is missing.

The author points to the various stories which are evidently derived from or suggested by this ancient original. It has a Hebrew counterpart in the story of Enoch, who was translated to heaven, and in other late apocryphal literature.

"ROBIN HOOD" OF CORSICA

New Rifle From His Admirers

BASTIA CORSICA, (By Mail).

Jean Simon Ettori, a bandit, who acquired the reputation of being the Corsican "Robin Hood," was acquitted at the Bastia Assizes of a charge of committing a murder twenty-seven years ago. The verdict was highly popular, and on his release his admirers presented him with a new Winchester rifle.

For years Ettori robbed the rich and helped the poor, and thus became a hero among the majority of the people of the island.

BLESSED BY CURE.

Ettori, who had been condemned to death by default in 1913, gave himself up to the authorities in the course of the recent campaign to rid the island of its highwaymen. Before doing so he received the blessing of a local cure, and left the bush land, of which he had been lord and master for twenty-six years, confident, owing to his popularity, that he would be vindicated.

He was tried in a theatre, for the roof of the court-house collapsed recently and has not yet been repaired. He is now at liberty to resume his self-imposed duties as unofficial justice of the peace.

ISLAND AS RUM DEPOT

LIQUOR SMUGGLING INTO CANADA

The seizure off the coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, of the ship Dorothy M. Smart with a cargo of assorted liquors was the subject of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Sylvester Dunphy, the shipowner a resident of North Sydney, Nova Scotia brought against the commander of the patrol boat of the Canadian Government, who had seized his vessel and cargo, a claim for payment of the value of the vessel and cargo, and damages for their detention.

His action was dismissed, and Mr. Dunphy then appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and finally to the Supreme Court of Canada, where he won. The present appeal was by the patrol boat commander, Mr. E. R. Croft.

The Dorothy M. Smart was seized eleven and a quarter miles off the coast of Novo Scotia, and one of the questions debated was whether it was within the territorial waters of Canada at the time.

The Parliament of Canada had passed an Act extending the territorial jurisdiction of Canada over waters to a distance of twelve miles, but the Supreme Court of Canada decided by a majority that the Canadian Parliament had no power to pass such an Act.

RUM AND FISH

Mr. J. McG. Stewart, K.C., for appellant, said that an island off the coast of Cape Breton in which formerly there was a thriving fishing industry had now developed into a depot for the supply of alcoholic liquor for rum runners. Liquor was smuggled into Nova Scotia and other places in Canada.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K. C., the Attorney General, who had been invited by the Judicial Committee to give his view as to whether the position was affected by the Statute of Westminister passed last year by the Imperial Parliament, said it was clear that the Canadian Parliament, now had the power under that statute to make a law such as the Supreme Court of Canada had decided in this case they had no power to make. Whether the Statute of Westminister was retrospective concerned almost wholly the Dominion itself.

MURDER, NOT SUICIDE

Jury's Verdict On Tobacco King's Heir's Death

WINSTON (North Carolina), (By Mail).

After deliberating for three hours the coroner's jury rejected the idea of suicide as an explanation of the death by shooting of Mr. Smith Reynolds, the heir to large tobacco millions. Their verdict was:

"Killed by a person or persons unknown." This verdict automatically released Mrs. Reynolds, the widow, and Mr. A. B. Walker the most intimate friend of the dead man, from technical arrest.

Meanwhile, the mystery has been deepened by the statement of a finger-print expert that the blood-stained prints found in the bathroom were not made by any member of the Reynolds house-party.

The case now goes to the grand jury with copies of evidence stating that heavy drinking, ecstatic singing and a night of revelry preceded the death of Mr. Reynolds.

At the sitting of the coroner's jury in the library of the Reynolds' palatial home the young actress widow—the "Torch Singer" of Broadway fame—and Mr. A. B. Walker, who is 20 years of age, were the chief witnesses. They said that a Bacchanalian fete, including champagne served on the lawn, swimming in the lake, singing, dancing, and Chinese fireworks, had been arranged in honour of the twenty-first birthday of Mr. C. H. Hill, a young aviator.

Mrs. Reynolds described her husband as "a sensitive person with an inferiority complex." He had threatened several times since their marriage last autumn to take his life.

Mr Walker said that after most of the guests had left Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds went into his (the witness's) bed-room and stayed for a while. Then Mr. Reynolds came downstairs and threw his pocket-book at him, shouting, "I am going to end it all."

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

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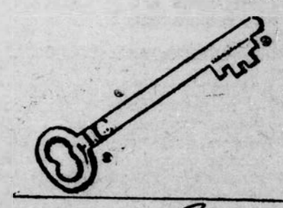

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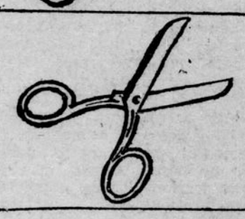

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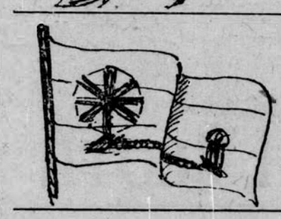

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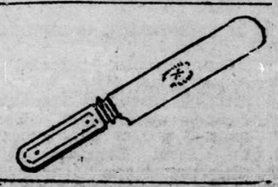

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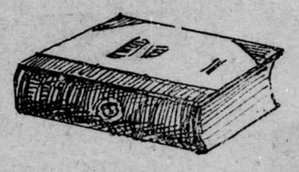

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**

2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**

3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they chooose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than 16th AUGUST

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Decline On New Orleans Selling

WEATHER REPORTS LESS SATISFACTORY

Bombay, Aug. 3.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Futures Market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by New Orlean's selling and weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points and declined 16 points from the opening level on Southern Selling. Later on there was scattered short covering which resulted in a recovery of 9 points from the low level and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 5.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 5.75c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of one point on little actual selling on better exchange. Later on prices declined on long liquidation on lower Alexandria advices. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 4.68d.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 6 points and Egyptian prices closed at a loss of 8 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market opened easy but later on improved on short covering and closed unchanged to a rise of 4 points.

Heavy short covering has weakened the technical situation and liquidation prior to the Bureau report has depressed prices. Weather reports are still unsatisfactory. We do not think the decline will go much further and prefer purchases on declines.

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

"Despite unfavourable weather prices eased in sympathy with reaction in Wall Street and pre-bureau liquidation. Governor Roosvelt's election speech on war-debts was disappointing but he is reported to hold strong views on disarmament and the political situation in China and India. The Democratic party is reported to favour reconsideration of war-debts but disapproves of the present vacillating policy of the British Government. With regard to the Bureau Report the general opinion seems to be for an estimate of around 12 million bales. Should this be the case we would strongly recommend purchases on any setbacks as we believe there will be considerable crop deterioration during August and September.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 5.96 (Opening); Lowest 5.80 (1.50 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-14 a. m.:—Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt, Alabama, Louisiana. More rain is expected.

11-50 a. m.:—Scattered selling. Easy Egyptian market. Better exchange.

12-57 p. m.:—Between midnight and daylight warm. Light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma.

1-34 p. m.:—Recently better sentiment, particularly in the United States of America, leads us to think that the bullside of the market is the one to adopt for the present. In event of the decline after Bureau would present favourable opportunity for purchases.

8-45 p. m.: New York:—Market eased on increased Southern selling.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Crop prospects are normal. Weakness in other markets causing liquidation by longs. Great uncertainty exists as there is Farm Board selling policy. Crop movement increasing from now.

We would adopt a trading position with preference for sales on all upturns for the present."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 2

October	5.89—12
December	6 04—14
January, 1933	6 13—13
March, 1933	6 26—14
Middling Spot	5.90—15

NEW ORLANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 2

July	5 85—13
October	6 00—13
Middling Spot	5.75—12

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 2

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	5.95
January	6.26
March	6,34

New York, Noon Call:—

October	5.91
January	6.15
March	6.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,300
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October	6.79
November	7.03
December	7.07
January, 1933	7.13
March, 1933	7.23
May, 1933	7.32
July, 1933	7.41
F G F Spot	7.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 2.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.32
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.44
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.56
C P OOMRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.54
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.69
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.84
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.75
Fully Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 2

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	Closing.
August, 1932		4.47—04
September, 1932		4.47—05
October, 1932	4.50	4.49—05
November, 1932		4.51—06
December, 1932		4.54—06
January, 1933	4.59	4.57—06
February, 1933		4.60—06
March, 1933	4.65	4.63—06
April, 1933		4.66—06
May, 1933	——	4.69—06
June, 1933		4.71—06
July, 1933	——	4.74—05
August 1933		4.76—05
Middling Spot		4.68 pl. 01

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 2.

Silver:—Market is steady.	
Spot	17-1/4
Forward	17-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 2.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £55/17/0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-21/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 2.

T T London on Berlin	14.77-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.73-3/4
T T London on Brussels	25.34
T T London on Madrid	43.59
T T London on Milan	68.93
T T London on Berne	18.06
T T London on Paris	89.75
T T London on Prague	118.50
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.51-5/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.
Cargoes:—
August sellers 26/9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
August sellers 27/3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
August sellers 27/3.
Wheat Choice White Karach, Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 2.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:
July/Aug. sellers per cwt 7/10½.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 7/11.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 7/11.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot:—8-1/4.

LONDON METALS
London, August 2.

Copper Braziers	£37
Yellow Metal	£32-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£11-3/4
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	£9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	£135-1/2

Latest Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Light to moderate rainfall Shreve Port District growing making fine progress. Weather over Western Belt is generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy—

COTTON STRADDLES
Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 303; March 292.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A./May—Liverpool May (190) Rs. 12½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A./May (190)—New York May (6.39) Rs. 12 at 3.51 5/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
London, August 2.

Demand Bills 3.51-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, August 2.

Cotton seed Bombay Hull ton, No Offers.
Castor seed Bombay Hull ton £12/0/0. July/August sellers.
Rape seedTorio, Hull/Continent, £11/5/0. July/August sellers.

LINSEED
London, August 2.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton: £10/2/6 August/September sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: £8/0/0 August sellers.
Linseed Bombay. (London) £10/15/0 August/September nominal

LINSEED OIL
London, August 2.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 13/9 September/December sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. 14/4-1/2 January April sellers.

LONDON RUBBSR
London, August 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot 2-3/16.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	4
Sind-Punjab	14
Compta-Dharwar	321
Westerns/Northerns	359
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	119
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,159
Linseed	147
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	118
Gingellyseed	261
Poppyseed	120
Groundnuts	679
Castorseed	707
Rice	12,071
Myrabollams	765
Cottonseed	3,373
Mowraseed	114
Gram	535
Joowar	1,839
Barley	225
Bajree	1,460
	Tons.
Coal	1,906

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Castorseed's Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/6/6 Closing Rs. 32/12/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

F. P. Bales.	1931/32	1930/31
Receipts to date 2/8/32	10192000	8964000
Receipts Yesterday 2/8/32	8000	2000
Exports to date 2/8/32	8867000	6939000
Stock at Ports 29/7/32	3396000	2787000
29/7/32	1351000	798000
Stock Interior Towns		
Stock Liverpool 29/7/32	1351000	793000
Visible Supply 29/7/32	6626000	5227000
Quantity in Sight 29/7/32	14784000	13279000
Quantity out of Sight 29/7/32	13347000	11113000

OFFICAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	169	165	161	157	
M G Rajputana	160	165	161	157	
M G Punjab	167	163	159	155	
M G Oomra No. 3	177	173	169	...	
M G Oomra No. 1	188	184	180	...	
M G Oomra No. 2	182	178	174	...	
M G Broach No. 2	182	178	174	...	
M G Punjab-American	198	195	191	187	
M G Surat	240	237	233	229	
M G Rajpipla	235	232	228	224	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 3.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|6 1|16 August.
Banks selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks selling T T 1|6 1|32 sept.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7,32. August
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 380.
Banks selling T T 379.
Banks buying T T 375.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 668
Banks buying D D 688
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 65 5|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 104.
Banks buying 60 days 100.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 87 3|8.
SHANGHAI:—
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 5/8.
Banks selling D D 65 7|8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 155 1|4.
CROSS RATE:—

New York	London	3.51 1|2	2nd instant.
Shanghai	London	1|8 7|16	3rd instant.
Japan	London	1|6 1|2	2nd instant.
London	Paris	89.65	2nd instant.
London	Belgium	25.30	2nd instant.
London	Switzerland	18.05	2nd instant.
London	Italy	69.00	2nd instant.
London	Berlin	14.78	2nd instant
London	Holland	8.72	2nd instant.
London	Stockholm	19.51	2nd instant.
London	New York	3.50 1|2	2nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain. Easy.

Gold Closed on 1st instant; £5-17-0 2nd instant.

Silver London Ready Closed on 1st instant; £17-1|4 2nd instant.

Silver London Forward Closed on 1st instant; £17-5|16 2nd instant.

Silver New York Ready £27-1|8 1st instant; £27-1|4 2nd instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. Closed on 1st instant; £13|16 p.c. 2nd instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. Closed on 1st instant; £1-3|16 p.c. 2nd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per tent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 3.

TAXABLES.

3-1|2 per cent. G.P. Notes		Rs.	09|12.
4 per cent 1931-36	Conv.	Rs.	96.
4 per cent 1934/37	IoLan	Rs.	95.
4 per cent 1960/70	Loan	Rs.	79|9.
4-1|2 per cent. 1934	Bonds	Rs.	99|8.
4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60	Loan	Rs.	89|12.
5 per cent. 1929-47	Loan	Rs.	96|12.
5 per cent 1939/44	Loan	Rs.	97|9.

5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100.
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 102
6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds Rs. 104\|8.
5½ per cent 1933-40 Loan Rs. 101\|11.

TAXFREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 104\|12.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101\|4.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/8
6-1\|2 per cent. 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105\|8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 103\|8.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS
(Taxables.)

4 per cent. B.P.T. 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 102.
6-1\|2 per cent. B.I.T.. 1937 Rs. 104.

TONE:—Firm. The market ruled very steady the cessation of sales of Treasury Bills.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 3.

In sympathy with decline of 12 points in New York Futures, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 190/- for Broach A./M. delivery but it opened steady at Rs. 191/- and improved to Rs. 198/8-. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 190 8.

Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of 2 points against an expected decline of 4 points on parity with overnight closing of New York—

Later on Liverpool advices were easy and prices were reported 6 points below previous closing. There was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 188/8. The market closed as under:—

Broach J./A.	177/4
Broach A./M.	189/4
Oomra D./J.	173
Bengal D./J.	157/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

August	126.90—1.80
November	132.30—1.50
February	136.20 1.70

COTTON TENDDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

There was not any tender of cotton against Broach J/A. contracts to-day. Total tenders so far are 10,100 Bales.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

55 Ital India Manmar 166 1/4
100 Currimbhai Panipat 158
56 Bussan & Co. Buranpur 169½
200 Do. Miyagaoni 11 on
100 Breul & Co. Dhuri 16 off
121 Gokaldas Dossa Jalna Old 159
16 Textile Mill Pulgaon 180
87 Khatau Mill Kuradwadi 160
200 Japan T. & Co. Tandalianwala 177
27 Khatau Mill Morbi 20 on
25 Do. Khakhrechi 195
23 Ital India Jalna 161 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal FG	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh/Punjab FG	155
Wardha-Hingg Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	177
Arvi Fine	177
Ellichpur Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia FG	160
Jalna/Sailu FG	170
Burwah Sanavad FG	172
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	172
Broach FG	173
Punjab/American	190
Punjab/American mix	175
Cambodia	230
Miraj/Sangli	190
Compta Good	200
Jinja	250
Busoga	265
Kampala	270

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 3.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday		This year	
Khandesh		4	117,239	
Central India			116,237	
Barsi and Nagar			77,486	
Hyderabad/Gaorani			22,219	
Berar			243,336	
Central Provinces			73,787	
Total Oomras		4	650,304	
Dholera			228,635	
N./W. Provinces			26,970	
Rajputana			54,416	
Sind/Punjab		14	139,196	
Broach			252,895	
Coompta & Dharwar		321	68,881	
Westerns/Northerns		359	27,889	
Cocconada			7	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		119	14.236	
Persian			2,902	
American			279,797	
Egyptian & African			247,878	
Comilla, Burma & others			322	
Total		817	1,994,308	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 3.
1st Sept. to 28th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	
Europe	275	140,560	
Japan & China	587	721,999	
Coast Ports		36,939	
Up-country by Rail		197,673	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,306	
Total	862	1,104,477	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay	August 3.		
Bar Silver Ready	54	14	0
Shravan Dely.	55	1	0
Bhadarva Dely.	55	10	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	12	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Support At The Decline

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY

BOMBAY, August 3.

The share market opened quiet and under profit-taking prices eased off but at the decline there was renewed support and prices quickly rallied. There was a good enquiry for mill shares and Bombay Dyeing shares closed firm few points above yesterday's closing while other shares recorded slight improvement. Tata steel ordinary shares were quiet.

The market will remain closed for clearing purposes in this week, so there was less disposition to operate.

Bombay Dyeings were leading the market and touched new high level of 670. Fazuls finished at 266-1/4 after touching 263 3/4. Nagpores were steady at 262½, but Swadeshis eased to 215. Kohinoors closed at 125 and Pearls were done at 148/2. Bombay Burmas opened at 332/8. declined to 328/12 and closed at 331/14 buyers. These shares were in good demtnd and look likely to appreciate. New issues were done at 113/12. Tata Steel ordys. declined to 22/6. Tata Power ordys. spurted to 540 on the rumour that all the accrued dividend on preference shares will be paid off this tiem. Andhras changed hands at 921-1/4. Imperial F. Paids were done at 1105. The Share market remains closed from the 5th to 8th instant (both inclusive) for adjustment of August settlement business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, August 3.

Bombay Dyeing 663, 67, 62 70 68
Century 110, 11 18 10.
Colaba 70 69 71
Crescent 47
Fazul 265, 62, 68
Indore 343, 45
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 263, 61, 58, 62
New Great 120, 17, 20
Pearl 150, 48
Simplex 53-2
Swadeshi 218, 15.
Burma 331, 28, 31, 26-14, 31
Hydro 125-15
Tram 112-8
Deff. 245.
Ord. 23, 22-6, 8, 2, 6
Bundi 14-6, 10
Indian 183, 85.
Katni Ord. 172.
Alcock 125.

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	670
Century	210
Central India	262/8
Colaba Land	71/4
Crescent	47/8
Dawn Mills	471/4
E. D. Sassoon	0/2/9
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	34/6
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finlay	70
Fazulbhoy	268/12
Gokak	102/8
Hindustan	1452-8
Indore Malwa	345
Indian Bleaching	145
Kastoorchand	6/10
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	125
Lakshmi	330
Morarjee	410
Madhavjee	7
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	92/8
New Great	120/10
New City	43/12
Pearl	148/12
Phoenix	255
Premier	1
Sholapur	1680
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-6
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55
Simplex	53/2
Swadeshi	215/10
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1300

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	580
Amritsar Patti Old	91
Central Provinces	65-8
Dhond Bharamati	74|2
Guzerat	48/8
Hoshiarpur Dorab	62|0
Larkhana	76|0
Mandra Bhon.	54|8
Mymensing Rebate	62|0
Mymensingh Ltd.	63|0
Pachora Jamner	52|8
Sara Sirajgun	65|0
Sialkot Narowal	73|0
Sind Light	46|0
Tapti Valley	600
Upper Sind Light	62

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	87/8
Bank of Baroda	71
Bombay Provincial	53|0
Central Bank z	16/5
Eastern Bank	57|8
Imperial F. P.	11/8
Imperial P. P.	11/4
Union Bank	3/8

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi	14/10
Gwalior Cement	50/8
India Cement	14/6
Katni Cement Ordy.	172/4
Katni Cement Def.	626/4
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7-15
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/14
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11/4
United Cement	72|0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121/4
Andhra Valley Ordy.	021/4
Andhra Valley Pref.	1025
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112/3
Bombay Tram Pref.	68/12
Broach Electric	7/6
Karachi Electric	150
Surat Electric	113/12
Suburban Electric	93
Tata Hydro Ordy.	125/15
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	106
Tata Power Ordy.	540
Tata Power Pref.	1180

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	125
Br. Burma Petrol	2-8
Bombay Burma Old	331/4
Bombay Burma New	113/12
Bombay Steamer	209/6
Bombay Telephone	54/8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/10
Bellapur Sugar	101/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	65
New India Insurance	18/2
Jupiter Insurance	6/6
Oriental Insurance	1950
Vulcan Insurance	5/2
Port Canning	558/12
Scindia Steam	7/0
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron and S. Ord.	22/6
Tata Def.	245
Tata 1st Pref.	xd. 116/4
Tata 2nd Pref.	38/8

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 16071 shares tendered for delivery in August settlement through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	271
Bombay Dyeing	97
Bombay Burma	288
Bundi	2320
Bombay Steamer	194
Crescent	324
Century	184
Colaba	192
Fazal	771
Indian Cement	191
Indore	63
Katni	220
Kohinoor	521
Nagpur	256
New Great	165
Pearl	286
Swadeshi	135
Tata Hydro	1091
Tata Steel Or.	6320
Tram	1625

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, August 2.

Chartered Ban of I.A.& C.	£13.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	£113-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	£6-3/4
National Bank of India	£39-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent	£107-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent.	£99-3/3
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent	£50
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£70
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£81-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£102-3/4
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent	£72-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£106-1/2

Please note the date 13th AUGUST SATURDAY.
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Wonder Talkie of the Year
KRISHNA CINEMA

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1932

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"RECONSTRUCTION OF FATHERLAND"

Von Papen's New Slogan

GERMAN BANK UNABLE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

Government had no intention of trying to form a coalition of parties on which they could rely, declared Baron von Papen, the Chancellor, in an interview.

He said that the election had shown that the German people supported the Cabinet's efforts to rid the country of party control. He and his coadjutors would come before the Reichstag with a programme of constructive effort and dare it to unseat them in face of the supreme need for effective non-party work.

The Chancellor said that the time had come for the Nazi movement to lend a hand in the reconstruction of the Fatherland.

UPPER CHAMBER.

He believed that Germany needed an Upper Chamber to check and balance the activities of the Reichstag and said that he hoped to see the electoral system revised in order to give more personal contact between the candidates and their constituents and the member's personal responsibility again established.

TERRORISM.

Denying that he intended to suppress the Communist party, the Chancellor declared that he would act impartially and summarily against whoever proved responsible for terrorist outrages.

Baron von Papen also declared that Germany would go as far as any nation towards pulling down customs barriers and facilitating interchange of goods. "Live and let live" was Germany's motto.—Reuter.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS IN GERMANY

Political Violence On The Increase

BERLIN August 2.

Following murderous outrages attributed to Nazis at Koenigsberg, fresh acts of terrorism by unknown individuals and Nazis are reported from various parts of Germany.

At Marienburg, last night the houses of prominent Republican municipal councillors were bombarded with rifle shots, bottles filled with acid and pieces of iron.

At Liegnitz, motor cyclists threw a handgrenade against a trade union building.

In Goldberg revolver shots were fired at the house of the recently deposed socialist Governor.

In Sonneberg, a policeman drew a revolver, killing a man and a woman, in attempting to disperse a crowd.

Nazi headquarters disavow the outrages.

Government are determined to punish the offenders. Apart from the outrages, public interest in politics has subsided after the hectic excitement of the recent weeks.—Reuter.

GERMAN BANK GOES "PHUT"

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Dillon, Read and Company announce that the German Bank Discount Company is unable to meet its 25,000,000 dollar note due on September 1, owing to its inability to obtain necessary foreign exchange. The bank is one of the "D" Banks in Germany, equivalent to the British "Big Five".—Reuter.

BULLET IN THE LUNG

Ex-Chancellor Survives Eight Years

VIENNA. Aug. 2.

Dr. Seipel, the ex-Chancellor, died at 8 a.m. to-day, due to the ultimate effects of the bullet lodged in his lung when an attempt was made to assassinate him in 1624.—Reuter.

LAST RITES OF MANOEL

Burial In Pantheon, Lisbon

LISBON, Aug. 2.

Huge crowds had gathered on the quay as the British cruiser "Concord," flying the flag of the Royal House of Braganza and escorted by two Portuguese warships, steamed into harbour with the remains of ex-King Manoel.

Eight British sailors bore the coffin ashore to where the Minister of Marine was waiting. A detachment of Portuguese sailors carried the coffin to the station, where it was received by the Prime Minister. Then it was placed in a six-horsed gun carriage, which proceeded to Saint Vincent Church, passing the exact spot where Manoel's father and elder brother were assassinated in 1908.

The body was interred in the Pantheon which guards the embalmed bodies of all the kings of the House of Braganza.—Reuter.

BREAKING OATH OBLIGATIONS

Mr. Khanna Removed From Delhi Municipal Board

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Under the powers granted by Section 16 (1) (A) of the Punjab Municipal Act, the Local Government has to-day removed Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna, Advocate, from membership of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

Mr. Khanna was imprisoned for six months under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the Chief Commissioner had asked him to show cause why he should not be removed from the Committee, as he had continued to be absent from it for more than the sanctioned number of meetings and had been convicted for membership of an unlawful association, contrary to his oath obligation of allegiance to the King.

Mr. Khanna had submitted a reply last week which was considered by the Chief Commissioner and orders were passed to-day as reported above.—A. P.

RIOT IN CANNANORE JAIL

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

A Cannanore message says that about thirty prisoners were injured as a result of rioting on Sunday in Cannanore Central Jail.

There had been ill-feeling between warders and convict warders and matters came to a head when a warder, it is alleged, caned a convict. This enraged the convict's fellow prisoners and they are alleged to have assaulted the warders. A free fight ensued in which about 300 ordinary convicts participated.

Jail officials rushed to the scene and the Jail Superintendent brought the situation under control.—A. P.

MISSING REVOLVER

DACCA August 2.

A six-chambered revolver belonging to Rai Saheb Chintaharan Majumdar, formerly manager of the Maharaja of Mymensingh, was reported missing yesterday from his house in Wari. The weapon, which was kept in a drawer of a table in the Rai Saheb's bedroom, was last seen on July 27. Two youths have been arrested in this connection.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Eight volunteers were arrested today following a raid on a volunteers' camp in North Calcutta.—A.P.

NOTED DIPLOMAT

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sir Alan Johnstone, for thirty-eight years member of the British Diplomatic Service and a noted sportsman, died in London on July 31 after an operation at the age of 73. After his appointments at Vienna, Washington, Belgrade, the Hague, Rome and Copenhagen he served as Minister at the Hague from 1910 to 1917. He leaves a widow and an only son, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Member of Parliament for South Shields, and Assistant Whip in the National Government.—B. O. W.

THE SIKH AGITATION

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CRITICISM

LAHORE, August 3.

Nationalist Muslims have now expressed their views on the Sikh-Muslim controversy regarding weightage.

Malik Barkatali points out that weightage is not intended as a means whereby a natural majority may be turned into an artificial minority, and declares that the Sikh demand for representation is greatly in excess of their numerical strength and is in fact a claim to the establishment of a Hindu-Sikh statutory majority in a province in which Muslims have a population percentage of over 54.

Mr. Mohammadin Malak, M.L.C., suggests that the only way out of the present impasse may prove to be the refusal by Muslims to accept or yield weightage in any province. Thus with representation on a population basis the Muslims would have approximately 55 per cent. in Bengal; 56 per cent. in the Punjab 80 per cent. in the Frontier Province, and, if Sind is constituted a separate province, 78 per cent. there.—A.P.

U. S. LEADS IN OLYMPIC GAMES

LOS ANGLES August 2.

The unofficial score card for the first 3 days of the Olympic games shows that the United States easily heads the list with 99 points, followed by Germany with 41 and France, 36. Japan has scored five points, Britain three, South Africa two and Argentine two.—Reuter.

DACCA VICTIM

DACCA, August 2.

The condition of Mr. E. B. Ellison the Police Superintendent of Dacca who was shot recently by a revolutionary has slightly improved. The temperature, respiration and pulse have come down and the improvement is continuing.—A.P.

ANNOYING ENQUIRIES

CALCUTTA CITY FATHERS' 'NO' TO GOVT.

You Must Adopt A Different Spirit

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

By 33 votes to 20, the Calcutta Corporation to-day defeated the amendment of Mr. C. C. Biswas, asking the house to send a detailed reply to the second Government letter wanting information regarding contracts, major appointments, repeated adjournments on "flimsy grounds", names of institutions receiving Municipal grants and suggestions from the Corporation with a view to defining the powers of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor and enlarging the powers of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Corporation decided that it did not feel itself called upon to send any replies to these points, specially as the information was already in possession of the Government in the shape of official minutes of proceedings.

NO WHITTLING DOWN

The Corporation placed on record that "it will not acquiesce in any attempt on the part of the Government to whittle down the existing powers of the Corporation under the Calcutta Municipal Act or to interfere, in any way, with the full, free and unfettered exercise of the same."

The Corporation further stated that in administering the affairs of the city, they had acted in strict conformity with the Municipal Act, and informed the Government that if it was their intention to invite suggestions from the Corporation with a view to effecting the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act in the light of actual experience without in any way curtailing the existing powers, the Government might do so in a spirit very different from that adopted in the letter.—A. P.
A. P.

"REMEMBER REDMOND"

M. P.'s Warning To Government On India

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. Robert Bernays, National Liberal Member of Parliament, who visited India early in 1931, writing in the "News Chronicle," says twenty years of resolute Government in India is impracticable and would require heavy reinforcement of the army. The necessary credits might be voted by the present Parliament but would never be tolerated by the electors.

It is equally impossible for Britain to scuttle out of her responsibilities in the last resort Parliament was still responsible for the Government of India and cannot delegate to an outside body the duty of drafting one of its own bills. The Government were at fault not so much in what they had done as the way they had done it. No step ought to have been taken at Whitehall without the closest consultation with Indian Liberals. It is vital that we should not let them down as we let down Redmond.

Lord Lloyd, in "The National Review", expresses great anxiety "lest all our hopes for the future well-being of the Indian Empire should be wrecked on the communal question. He fears to think of what may happen on the part of the Muslim minority if placed under the domination of the Hindu majority.

He adds: "Our prime inescapable duties in India are political, not administrative." If that plain simple truth is not realised Lord Lloyd envisages a time when China's chaos may creep over all Asia.—"Hindu" Special.

SIR DINSHAH MULLA

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sir Dinshah Mulla has been elected an honorary bencher of Lincoln's Inn.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO "GAY LIFE"

Room At Taj, And Motor Car

FRAUD CHARGE AGAINST CLERK

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the course of seven months, Kakubhai Dwarakas Ashar, a clerk employed in the Jupiter General Insurance Company, Ltd., is alleged to have misappropriated a sum of Rs 27,000 belonging to the firm of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., agents to the Jupiter Insurance Company. He is stated to have lived in fine style for eight months moving about in motor cars, and spending over Rs. 800 per month for his personal expenses, although he was paid only Rs. 125 a month. He spent thousands of rupees in speculative cotton transactions, and had a room at Taj Mahal where he used to enjoy feminine company, every evening.

These allegations were made to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, when the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000.

FATHER'S COMPLAINT

The alleged fraud came to light in this manner: The father of a girl with whom the accused was said to be in love went to Mr. Lalji Naranji, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Company, agents to the Jupiter Insurance Company, in April, and requested him to use his good offices in separating the accused from his daughter.

Mr. Lalji instituted inquiries when he came to know about the defalcations by the accused and lodged a complaint with the police. The accused is said to have evaded the police for some days, but surrendered in May.

BIKANER BILLS

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, describing the prosecution case, stated that the accused was working as a clerk in the Jupiter Insurance Company. The complainant was looking after the financial management of "Devi Bhuwan" (Bikaner Palace in Bombay). For this purpose he opened an account in the Imperial Bank in the name of his firm, and the accused was entrusted with the work of looking after this account—receiving moneys and making payments in the bank. The Controller of the Household of Bikaner Maharaja used to certify the bill, and the amount was then paid by the accused.

Between September 14, 1931, and April 24, 1932, the accused is alleged to have received various amounts amounting to Rs. 50,000, of which he put in the bank only Rs. 23,0000/- thereby misappropriating Rs. 27,000. These sums were received by hundis or cheques, and the accused cashed the same.

POONA TRIP

The fraud, according to the police prosecutor, came to light in a very strange manner. The accused was getting only Rs. 125, a month but was living beyond his means. He kept a motor-car and was spending more than Rs. 800/- a month. He was also very friendly with a young unmarried girl and once took her down to Poona, where her father traced her. He then went to Mr. Lalji Naranji and requested him to use his good offices to separate the accused from the girl. The accused was a married man. Mr. Lalji then instituted inquiries, when he came to know that the accused was spending money lavishly. His services were dispensed with on April 27. Mr. Lalji asked two of his employers to examine the accounts, and it was found out that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 27,000/-.

ROOM AT TAJ

The accused, coming to know that the defalcations had been found out, left for Ahmedabad and it appears he intended to go to Karachi to join his wife and children. He, however, changed his mind, returned to Bombay and surrendered to the police. He is stated to have indulged in speculative cotton transactions and had a room at Taj Mahal, where he used to meet his girl friend almost every evening.

Prior to his departure for Ahmedabad, the accused is stated to have given Rs. 4,900/- to his father-in-law to be sent to his wife at Karachi, but the father-in-law, on hearing about the case, handed it to Mr. Lalji. The father of the girl, with whom the accused was friendly, also handed over to the police arnaments to the value of about Rs. 300/-. These ornaments were presented by the accused to the girl, who on hearing about the case against the accused gave it to her father, who in turn handed the same to the police.

Mr. Spencer requested the court to direct that the girl's name should not be published and the magistrate accordingly directed the press reporters not to mention the name of the girl.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was then examined for the prosecution.

CHURNING ARABIAN SEA FOR LOST CONTINENT

British Expedition To The Deep

LONDON, August 2.

A scientific expedition to survey the Arabian Sea and the Northwest Indian Ocean is being organised and will begin operations next year. The expenses are being largely provided under the will of the late Sir John Murray, whose researches during the Challenger Expedition last century immensely extended scientific knowledge regarding the oceans of the world.

Next year's expedition will be led by Col. Seymour Sewell, Director of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

DEPTH.

Parts of the Arabian Sea are of immense depth, though few soundings have been taken away from the steamship routes.

The main objects will be to study the topography of the ocean bottom by echo of soundings and search for traces of the hypothetical continent of Lemuria supposed to have stretched from India westwards.

Oceanic fauna and currents will also be studied.

The committee arranging the expedition includes Admiral Douglas, hydrographer of the Navy and representatives of the Geographical and Natural History Societies, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Murray.—Reuter.

MEASURING SHAPE OF THE EARTH

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

Work is now under way in Africa which, when it is completed, will enable scientists to determine the exact shape of the earth.

Incidentally, it will involve the measuring, to the inch, of an uninterrupted line from Port Elizabeth to the northern-most point of Norway, on the edge of the Arctic.

The filling up of the remaining gaps in the famous "Arc of the Thirteenth Meridian" is now in hand, and a task which began in 1883 is withinsight of completion. Major Hotine, M.C., of the Royal Engineers and of the War Office Cartographical Staff, has started work on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, filling in the gap between it and the existing surveys that stretch from Norway and Northern Russia, through Central Europe and the Balkans down across Egypt to the Soudan.

CANNES-NICE ROAD COLLISION

Mrs. Barney Blameless

COUNTESS OUT OF DANGER

NICE, August 2.

Countess Caroline Karolyi, wife of the ex-President of Hungary, who was severely injured in a motor accident at Cannes, is out of danger. She leaves the hospital shortly after which the matter will doubtless be dropped as the police after inquiry, express the opinion that Mrs. Barney, the London Society woman recently acquitted of murder charge, who drove the car that collided with the Countess's car is blamless.—Reuter.

The collision occurred on the Nice-Cannes road and the Countess' car was thrown 50 feet across the road while Mrs. Barney's car crashed into a telegraph pole. A man who was in Mrs. Barney's car was thrown out and sustained a cut on the face. He was also injured on the arms. Mrs. Barney, obviously, was greatly excited after the collision. She walked up and down the road and was asked to go to the police station.—Reuter.

UPPER AIR TESTS IN BALLOON

PROF. PICARD'S SECOND VENTURE

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.

Arrangements have now been completed for a second essay into the outer limits of the skies to wrest secrets of incalculable scientific importance.

Declining to lose sight of their precious apparatus the hero of the expedition. Professor Picard, with his assistant Max Cosyns, and three other experts, at present are travelling in a motor lorry to Zurich with a great white aluminium airtight gondola.

Replete with all the latest modern equipment, the gigantic balloon is expected to be assembled in time to ascend next week.

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